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COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE
USE OF DRUGS AND BANNED PRACTICES
INTENDED TO INCREASE ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE

B E F O R E:

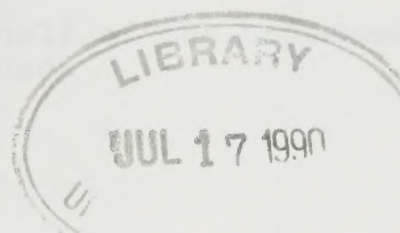
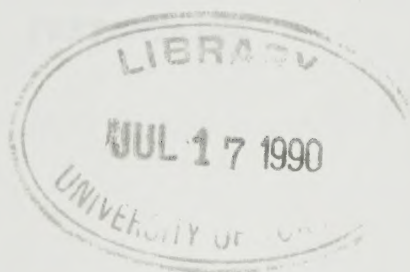
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE CHARLES LEONARD DUBIN

HEARING HELD AT 1235 BAY STREET,
2nd FLOOR, TORONTO, ONTARIO,
ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989

VOLUME 82

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VOLUME 82

(i)

C O U N S E L:

MS. K. CHOWN
R. NUNN

on behalf of the
Commission

A. PREFONTAINE

on behalf of the Government
of Canada



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--- Upon commencing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Good morning. This morning we are going to hear some submissions from individuals and members of other organizations who have volunteered to present a brief this morning to assist the Commission in its ultimate task of making recommendations. Many others have written in and have confined themselves to a written brief, but we are very indebted to those who have taken the interests and time to come forth and to assist us. We need all the help we can.

Mr. Nunn.

MR. NUNN: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, we have a number of individuals here. There are eight individuals and I, just for the benefit of the people watching, I would like to point out this will not be sworn testimony.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand they are just briefs and submissions.

MR. NUNN: The first one is Mr. John Brewin, the New Democratic critic for Fitness and Amateur Sport.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Brewin. You can stand there if you like. I will be able to look you in the eye.

JOHN BREWIN: Called.

THE WITNESS: Well, they suggested here.

THE COMMISSIONER: I just get a profile
then.

THE WITNESS: So, the vast public can get a
5 chance to look me in the eye as well, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay.

THE WITNESS: For those of us in my
business, this has some bearing on our futures, I gather,
although I am new at it.

10 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for giving me
an opportunity to make some submissions to you and one of
the things I wanted to say -- well, I guess there is two
by way of preliminary.

One that in some sense I view myself at your
15 disposal as well. If you have questions about how I think
legislators or perhaps even the Canadian public might be
responding to some of the broad policy issues.

The second thing I want to say is I have no
intention of trying to get -- tripping over what is your
20 mandate and territory. I haven't listened to all of the
evidence, I tried to follow it closely, but I leave many
of the most difficult decisions to you and I am going
to --

THE COMMISSIONER: I need help, Mr. Brewin.

25 THE WITNESS: -- perhaps -- what I would

like to do is offer some observations on two or three matters of what I think are broad public policy and principle, and what I think might be some of the principles which might underlie your approach to it, as well as a couple of specific suggestions.

First of all, I should perhaps summarize them. The first thing I think is very important is that you acknowledge that Canadians as a whole, as a matter of public policy, ought to have every opportunity that our society can afford to participate in sports, and that's kind of a broad or mass participation in sports, as well as an opportunity to pursue excellence in sport, to reach the highest possible standards of performance.

And that includes, I believe, the opportunity to participate at the international level. And I think that that is an important general principle of public policy which Canadians to some extent have accepted and ought to continue to further.

Now, in furtherance of that, I believe it is critically important that the Federal Government be -- continue to be involved and take a strong leadership role in sport. And I will come back to that in a second.

The second basic principle is that there should be no compromise with the use of banned or illegal substances, even if that means that Canadians don't get as

many gold medals or break as many records, that there must be no compromise in terms of public policy on that principle.

5 The third is that I think has emerged from these issues, but it is an issue which has been around before, and that is the question of rights of athletes and coaches. And I would like to encourage you to endorse the concept of a bill of rights for athletes and coaches and other officials in Canadian sport.

10 Let me come back to just elaborate on each of these three points.

 First, let me refer you if I can, Mr. Commissioner, to the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport. This is a document adopted by UNESCO
15 and Canada voted for it. And one of the principles is found in Article 1.2, which says as follows: Every one must have full opportunities in accordance with his or her national tradition of sport for practising physical education in sport, developing his or her physical
20 fitness, and obtaining a level of achievement in sport which correspondence to his or her gifts.

 And I think that principle needs to be reaffirmed and would helpfully be reaffirmed by you.

 I think translated into current -- the
25 current issues, it means amongst other things that

Canadians of all ages should have a full opportunity to achieve excellence in sports, and included in that then is the opportunity to compete at the international level, to have good training, to have good sports research, and reasonable training conditions.

Now, clearly Canada can't afford to do everything all at once, and, therefore, there will be some competition for resources. But if the principle is reaffirmed, then there is every reason to hope that the government will find ways of getting more and more resources in to making the opportunities for Canadians real.

And that brings me to I guess the first point which I think may be somewhat controversial in the general debate about these issue, which is what is the role of government in sport.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: In my view, it is absolutely essential that government at all levels be involved in sport in order to ensure two things: One, that there is at least some measure of equality of opportunity, that sport isn't just left to the rich, but that there are efforts made to ensure that Canadians of all means have access to opportunity to pursue excellence in sport.

And the second point is that through

government participation in sport, and particularly
federal government participation in sport, it is possible
for the public to ensure, or at least attempt to ensure,
that some public values, the values of sport, are
5 interjected into the sport system in this country, and it
is not left to commercialization to dictate the values of
sport.

And I think that is a very real concern. We
in Canada have essentially taken a mixed approach to
10 private-public endeavours. And I think that has served us
generally well, and we cannot afford the privatization of
sport. And that's a principle that I hope that you would
acknowledge and endorse.

How that should work out in detail, I mean,
15 I think there are major questions, for example, as to the
distribution of funds and who makes the decisions, what
sports get money, how those decisions are made. I don't
see at this stage in the discussion perhaps it may be
necessary to do, but if you would like to put questions to
20 me on that subject I would be glad to try to respond, but
generally speaking, I think the point needs to be
emphasized that the federal government must exhibit strong
leadership and --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the goal that
25 the government seeks to achieve by public funding? We are

talking there are two areas, one we call participation, which would be the fitness aspect of the department, and sport, which is really competitive sport is what --

THE WITNESS: Right.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: -- that's what the funding is for. What do you see the government's objective in expenditures of money?

10 I think we all agree that when federal government spends public money there is an objective. And what is the government funding seeking to achieve by funding of sports federations and individual athletes; we are going to separate them in a moment.

15 THE WITNESS: Well, primarily the opportunity to pursue excellence, for Canadian people -- athletes to have an opportunity to become the very best they can be themselves.

20 It is just to take it and to put it into the cultural field, it may be that everyone should have an opportunity to play the violin and to learn that but if it is clear one has some talent in that, then that opportunity ought to be available.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is some suggestion that we sort of set up the equivalent of the Canada Council.

25 THE WITNESS: That gets us into the

techniques of how to distribute the money and how the public policy should be.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

5 THE WITNESS: Right now, in the final analysis, the government has a major say, the government as government. And they have set up, as you have heard evidence, a fairly elaborate formula.

10 I suspect the formula is there to permit the government to make its own decisions and discretion, because it is so complicated I don't think anybody can really understand it. I know that there is a lot of criticism in the sports community of the system.

15 I think that needs to be reviewed so it is accountable to the constituents. But the decisions need to have some various values in them. For example, there may need to be taken into account the level of participation, the opportunities for Canadians otherwise --

20 THE COMMISSIONER: I think that's part of the mix.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's part of the mix.

25 THE WITNESS: But there are decisions to be made as to which sport should get it, but more important probably, we are going to have to look at the development

over a period of time as to the accountability of funding decisions.

THE COMMISSIONER: When it comes to funding the individual athlete, I don't think there is a means
5 test, but the original theory I think was in recognizing that to be a competitor with world-class talent it takes a lot of time to train. And what the original objective was was to provide a certain amount of temporary allowance.

THE WITNESS: Right.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Coupled with the bursary for schooling so that the young athlete instead of having to go out and get a job to continue his education, to continue his education, and have funds supplemented in place of a job so he can pursue academic studies and his
15 athlete career at the same time. But by and large what has happened is that the funding replaces jobs plus schooling. And we have the athletes going through many, many years of athletic competition. At the end of their career, they really don't have any -- no profession, no
20 education, no trade.

And there is some suggestion somehow that the funding should be conditional upon some effort being made during that period to take at least some courses to prepare yourself for after your athletic career is over.

25 Do you have any views on that because you

know the money is available even when the career is over, a few have done it. I think about 32 percent, I think, of those who are funded take some advantage of the athletic academic opportunities.

5 THE WITNESS: Well, I think there are perhaps four points to be made.

10 First, I think clearly there should be every effort made to support athletes in developing skills that will last past their athletic careers. And that should be done by encouragement and persuasion as opposed to compulsion.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

15 THE WITNESS: Second, every effort has to be made to improve the working conditions of athletes. Right now I think that it is borderline, and I think efforts must be made to do it.

Now, there you are into choices of where spending ought to be made, but every effort must be made to improve that.

20 Third, it can't be left primarily to the private sector to fund the payment of athletes. That's again another value for the public to be involved to ensure that again things like training -- that athletes around being exploited for commercial purposes.

25 Fourth, and this gives me an opportunity to

5 speak about one of the points raised, this idea of a bill of rights for athletes.

Athletes have become to some extent in this system employees. And it seems to me that the sports world can learn from the employment-employee world some ways of developing a certain level of justice in the workplace through a process of grievance and opportunity.

For example, in teams selection, in the question of working conditions, the question of discipline, I mean we have the very highly visible issue of Ben Johnson having his medal stripped, his record stripped. What process of justice goes into that? What system is there for challenging that?

Now, we don't want to have athletes have to go to court, and with great respect, see judges about every issue. And I think it would be very helpful if there was some system of grievance that could be --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, there is a limited -- there are some rights of appeal under our present self-governing regulation.

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COMMISSIONER: So far as you know, all the sports federations are self-governed.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Which I guess applies to

most sports organizations. But the bill of rights, you consider, should be addressed to matters of grievance. That's the very type of things you brought up.

5 THE WITNESS: Exactly. And that a code in a sense of not only of what would be fair, I mean you are going to be, for example, having to decide, I take it, you will be considering the question of what would be appropriate discipline in some of these cases.

10 And I would expect you to bring to that your experience as a judge about all the sensitivity, the various factors, the learning that the court system and the criminal system has developed on the nuances of sentencing, if you like.

15 Now, similarly, in the employment field there is a long body of experience on if someone makes a mistake in the workplace or does something wrong, the process of deciding what would be a fair penalty is fairly complex. It isn't a simple matter and we have heard a lot about how to approach that. That ought to be applied --

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Going back to the comment in some respects employees you say are now -- athletes are sort of employees of whom, of the sports federations, I guess?

THE WITNESS: Sure.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: But Bruce Kidd rather

submitted that athletes should be treated like civil
servants in a sense as fulltime employees of government
and paid as if they were employees in a civil service
regime. And I think East Germany tells us, they sort of
5 pattern, their major athletes are really fulltime
employees, if you like, of the government because they are
few that are sort of masters of achievement.

10

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25

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Of achievement. But only the eastern bloc countries do it that way?

THE WITNESS: We have developed in Canada a sports system that's mixed.

THE COMMISSIONER: It's sort of a hybrid.

THE WITNESS: But I would see the government, for example, saying -- again this is another reason for continued government role in sports --- I would see the government saying to the Sports Federation, In return for government funding you must follow, agree to follow a code which gives to the athletes who you're training certain protections -- for example, if you're on a team and you allegedly break a rule, you can be sent home. Is that decision being made fairly? Or is it being done as a matter of favouritism. The team selection, is that favouritism? Is there any level of justice that's operating for, to protect athletes.

And so I think the government could require ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well now, one of the major issues, as you know, is this question of doping control.

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the submission is

pretty well universal that it's got to be expanded. And that's expensive. It is assumed, I think, that -- at the moment that in addition to the amount of moneys which the federations get for their, for their budget, for their activities, plus what the individual athletes get for their athletic assistance programme, additional moneys must be found for doping control by the government itself. Is that -- do you agree with that?

THE WITNESS: Of course. I mean, I think that if that becomes -- if you make recommendations --- I'm assuming if you're accepting that advice ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Or should, or should the Sports Federations who are funded to run their organizations have really the responsibility of making certain that it's run in accordance with the rules, because obviously no government funding should be diverted to buying drugs?

THE WITNESS: That's a good place to start.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: Equally the government -- that the Sports Federation should be expected to enforce the policy..

THE COMMISSIONER: Right?

THE WITNESS: But if it's expensive, and it's a matter of public policy, the community says they

want to make sure that this is a policy which is followed,
then I think it's appropriate for the public, through the
agency of government, to provide funding for that and to
set up reasonable checks to make sure that's done and the
5 funds aren't being diverted.

THE COMMISSIONER: I notice in your
statement that you've given here that you say the first
obligation is to make certain that our own athletes comply
with the rules of the game and avoid not only cheating but
10 any health hazards as well.

And then I think you say that the government
of Canada should try to make certain as best they can that
other countries are following suit?

THE WITNESS: I feel very strongly about
15 that.

THE COMMISSIONER: We do too. And since
this inquiry has started, as you know, at least on paper
there's been world-wide activity, all pledging to
eliminate the use of drugs in sport, but how does one
20 police that? How would a government agency police that?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think even -- well, I
don't think we can police ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, in the sense of
detecting, not policing in the sense ---

25 THE WITNESS: I think we can work as hard

as we can to see that other countries achieve it. I suspect there has been considerable progress. Some of it may have been on paper, other countries ---

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, there has been, there has been, and there's been great activity and I think there are great steps being taken throughout the whole world.

10 THE WITNESS: Right, and I don't think they want the embarrassment of a Ben Johnson affair and hopefully that will have some effect.

THE COMMISSIONER: And then as you know the Government of Canada is participating in the international conferences, as guess as you're aware?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: On a parliamentary level, I think you told me once that there is a new subcommittee, is there, that will be looking sports --into the Department of Sports and Fitness?

20 THE WITNESS: That's right. The Standing Committee on Health --- frankly, with some encouragement from me -- agreed to establish just before Parliament arose in the end of June to establish a subcommittee study on fitness and amateur sport, which will be the first parliamentary committee I think that they have ever had on
25 sports policy.

The committee will begin its work this fall. I think most of this fall will be in some sense in preparation for hopefully receiving your recommendations and then reviewing those and making recommendations to Parliament and to the government on the development of sports policy in the long run.

I hope the committee will be also able to be a forum for the sports community to make its views known. That's been missing -- this tends to be a bit closed within governments, the development of sports policy, so I see this ---

THE COMMISSIONER: The last study made was a fact-finding thing looking towards the year 2,000?

THE WITNESS: The Task Force.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Task Force, that's right. And they recommended almost doubling the amount of the amount of funding which is currently in place?

THE WITNESS: I would think that anyone who wants to see the improved participation of Canadians in sports is going to want to see more of our total resources going in that direction. I think that's fine in isolation.

But there are other demands on government funding and I think the sports community is going to be one of the communities seeking funding out of government.

So I think it's difficult to make a judgment in ---

THE COMMISSIONER: In the abstract?

THE WITNESS: --- in the abstract as to which is the most useful expenditure.

5 I have no difficulty in saying it's better to spend money on sport -- I can think of a lot of government expenditures which are doubtful. In any event, I certainly think sports is a great value to Canadians and a part of their culture.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: If I can just make one comment on something you said earlier, the international thing. The government has, and Mr. Charest, a good record in my view of pursuing the international community, until
15 now -- that is, they have had a good record of pursuing the international community to follow this up but it's taken real leadership. I think the recent decision of the IAAF raises, however, a new challenge. I mean, I think that not only does that decision raise some serious
20 questions about encouraging athletes in the future to be frank about the past and that -- but further ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I don't know of any, I don't know of any, of any way government can interfere at the moment with the internal rules of the
25 IAAF.

THE WITNESS: Nor in fact in the final analysis can Canadians argue with the decision. I mean, that seems clear on Mr. Johnson's own evidence that there was something something wrong with that record. So I don't think we can perhaps complain about that.

What I think we can legitimately complain about is are they applying the principles equally to athletes of all countries. We have the Dubin Inquiry. We've made a major investment as a country in looking into these issues and doing it in a way in which the public can share in all of that. What other countries are doing it? And in the absence of this happening in other countries it seems to me very unfair that Canadians should be --

THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

THE WITNESS: I think the answer is that the Canadian government should be pressing the IAAF to insist on, if not some precisely the same forum, but similar reviews ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, there is, there is some suggestion, though, that the action will cut off any further useful inquiry ---

THE WITNESS: It could well have done that.

THE COMMISSIONER: --- by the very narrow basis of the disqualification of the record by only an admission under oath?

THE WITNESS: And one has a sneaking suspicion that the IAAF is taking a high profile decision in a single case to reduce criticism of the IAAF's record in all this, but I haven't looked into it enough to know whether that's fair, but that certainly is a logical conclusion.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: And I might take advantage of a further talk with you one of these days. Thank you.

MR. NUNN: Next we have two representatives from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, that's Mr. Leroy Fevang and Mr. Syd Shrott. Mr. Fevang will be speaking.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

LEROY FEVANG: Called.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. I've read your brief and I'm very indebted to you. I think it's excellent and very helpful to us but I'd like you to detail the ---

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: --- highlights.

THE WITNESS: I'd like to preface that I am the Executive Director of the Association, and I'm accompanied by Mr. Shrott. As he is closer to practice if there are any questions which you might have pertaining to the practice aspects itself ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, as you know at the very first session of the Inquiry, I indicated that I was -- wanted to take a very good look at the Food and Drug Act and how it deals with the profession of -- anabolic steroids and you are addressing that very issue?

THE WITNESS: That's right. That's right. And if you'll note that our submission is dated March '89. With your permission, after I review the highlights of that, I'd like to review some new information that has come to light since that time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very good, thank you.

THE WITNESS: And this information is rather supportive, we believe, to some of the points we make in the documentation.

In reviewing or highlighting the submission itself perhaps I should introduce ourselves as the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, we're the voluntary association of pharmacists representing approximately 12,000 Canadian pharmacists across the country.

Pharmacists, as partners in the health

delivery system, we feel we have a professional and ethical obligation to help safeguard the well-being of Canadians with respect to drug usage and drug distribution.

5 This submission is intended to address the specific concerns that pose a threat to safety and health of the sport and recreational community but also, we've found, the youth of Canada itself, and I'll come back to that part of the youth a little later on in the
10 presentation.

 The presentation focuses upon the use of banned substances that's used to enhance athletic performance and the physical appearance as well as the ease of accessibility to society in general, to anabolic
15 steroids and the human growth hormones.

 Pharmacists, as gatekeepers to the Canadian drug distribution systems, are dedicated to ensure the provision of information to users of drugs through pharmacists. And in that regard, we do undertake a series
20 of publications and one which we included in our brief were copies from the CPS.

 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

 THE WITNESS: Which are all of the monographs of drugs, including the anabolic steroids.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: The CPS has distribution in Canada to all physicians, all hospitals and all pharmacies. In addition most public libraries have access to it.

5 So the indications of use, the side effects, the pharmacology of the anabolic steroids are really readily available to many Canadians or any Canadian that wish to have this information.

10 In addition, on the very last part of the CPS we know that there is a section on drug medicine information, drug use and competition. And this lists the drugs which are not banned, as well as those drugs with certain restrictions, and the banned drugs and the methods.

15 We have been producing this for the last three to four years, and it's in consultation with the Sports Medicine Council of Canada. This list is updated annually with -- in consultation with them so that the latest information is available, as I ---

20 THE COMMISSIONER: And this goes to all pharmacies, does it?

THE WITNESS: All pharmacies, hospitals, physicians and most public libraries. So it's readily available information to, to Canada.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, when the

pharmacists, though, begin to sell these products -- when the manufacturers begin to sell these products, they don't provide them with this, or do they? You do, I guess?

THE WITNESS: We do, yes.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: So our concern in this area really is with the risk to individual health from the use of anabolic steroids or the human growth hormones in order to enhance athletic performance and personal appearance.

10 The risks of usage of these is well known and well documented and I don't think I need to go through that, although it is in our brief.

Our position in this area is that we consider that the use of anabolic steroids or the human growth hormones to enhance athletic performance is
15 unacceptable as it exposes the athlete to serious health risks. The potential hazardous side effects of such substances are of such significant proportion as to outweigh any possible benefits which may be acquired as a
20 result of their use.

Pharmacists then neither encourage nor condone this form of substance abuse, and pharmacists believe that there is no valid reason or excuse for the taking of anabolic steroids or human growth hormones in
25 order to enhance performance levels.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the other use is just to build up a physique for people who are not really in athletic competition at all?

THE WITNESS: That is very true, Mr. Commissioner, and that's something which I think we're become being more aware of and I want to address that specifically a little later on.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: As far as the distribution network is concerned, the availability of anabolic steroids on the Canadian black market may be the result of a number of factors that work in concert with each other or independently and I have included a figure which illustrates the various conceivable avenues by which anabolic steroids may take to reach the black market.

Through the diversion, the illicit distribution network, they may be diverted by the illegal importation and distribution an illicit or pseudo wholesale, drug wholesaler.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you mean by a pseudo drug wholesaler? I see that in your literature.

THE WITNESS: Well, a pseudo -- I have identified here that the pseudo wholesaler does not maintain the usual records or provide the kind of services which most drug wholesalers do.

You'll see a pseudo drug wholesaler differs from a recognized wholesaler in a number of ways. They do not maintain the proper records of transactions from sale or purchase; there are no recall procedures for the drugs to the public, the regulations as set forth by Health and Welfare are not followed, and there is no internal code of ethics which govern their actions.

They masquerade as a wholesaler which legitimizes their purchase of these drugs from manufacturers because there are no regulations in Canada which govern who may or -- who may may or is in fact a wholesaler.

THE WITNESS: Because there is no regulations in Canada which govern who may or -- or who may or is in fact a wholesaler. So, this is a wide gap in --

5 THE COMMISSIONER: I can set up my shop, can I, and --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: -- claim to be a wholesale distributor --

10 THE WITNESS: That's right, you can do that tomorrow.

THE COMMISSIONER: -- of drugs and buy directly from the manufacturer?

15 THE WITNESS: And from the manufacturers or you can --

THE COMMISSIONER: Or import?

THE WITNESS: -- or import into Canada.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: And you could turn around and sell to John Doe, citizen, and you have escaped the whole drug control distribution network.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

25 THE WITNESS: So that's the -- what we refer as to the elicited. And we believe that channel is very, very significant. We have included some advertising which these people have done in muscle magazines in Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see that.

THE WITNESS: They include price lists of what the various steroids sell for. And it is a mail order kind of distribution network. Very brazen.

5 That's what we refer to as the illicit distribution channel to the black market.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

10 THE WITNESS: There is also a channel through the illicit side. And this is another peculiarity of our drug distribution system in that drugs which are manufactured in Canada by a legitimate company or imported into Canada by a legitimate company, they are normally sold through prescription-only channels. But if the drug product is labeled "for veterinary use", it is exempted
15 from the prescription-only category and may then be sold by anyone to anyone.

This is primarily on the philosophy that who would ever think of consuming of a "for veterinary use" only product for human use.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we have seen some that do, you know.

THE WITNESS: Yes, but times have changed since that regulation was conceived. And so the regulations have not kept pace with the changing society.

25 So, that "for veterinary use" is, we

believe, also a significant diversion. The implications are that this might go through veterinarians.

I would like to sort of clarify that implication. It is not our intent to say that all of the drugs for veterinary use for the illicit market flow through veterinarians.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand.

THE WITNESS: This could come through any --

THE COMMISSIONER: Physicians could buy them, too.

THE WITNESS: Physicians could buy them, pharmacists could buy them, any health professional would have access to --

THE COMMISSIONER: And wholesalers could buy them, too, could they?

THE WITNESS: They could buy them themselves although through their channels they could buy them more cheaply from other sources. So, it is not likely that they would go through that.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see. All right.

THE WITNESS: So, that's the -- those are the loopholes that we see that exist in the present distribution system and which give rise to --

THE COMMISSIONER: There is also no obligation on the pharmacist, as I understand it now, to

monitor his or her sales of anabolic steroids.

THE WITNESS: There is no obligation ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Because we had evidence
last week of what I regard as a very substantial amount of
5 anabolic steroids being sold to one physician, \$56,000.00
worth in one month, sold to one physician from one
manufacturer.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the evidence we have
10 is that there is a very limited use now clinically for the
use of anabolic steroids. It is going down every year.

THE WITNESS: That's true, the number of
prescriptions that are written for this are --

THE COMMISSIONER: Even in the years when it
15 was used by doctors it is now a disfavour and they have
got alternate remedies.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is no regulation
requiring say a pharmacist or a pharmaceutical
20 manufacturer to monitor the -- what should sort of trigger
a bell when you see a very substantial purchase of
steroids where a pharmacist knows what the general market
is by most people, don't they?

THE WITNESS: Well, as part of your
25 professional responsibility, a pharmacist is held

accountable. If we find that a pharmacist is purchasing an inordinate amount of the anabolic steroids and there are no prescription records to substantiate that, the licencing body --

5 THE COMMISSIONER: You say the pharmacy can buy directly from the manufacturer.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sorry, the physician can buy directly from the manufacturer?

10 THE WITNESS: That's right, the physician can as well.

THE COMMISSIONER: And bypass the pharmacy entirely?

15 THE WITNESS: That's right. Any health professional --

THE COMMISSIONER: Apparently he can administer the drug without prescribing it, he's got it there, he's bought it, I gather he can actually administer it?

20 THE WITNESS: Or he can sell it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Or sell it?

THE WITNESS: There is no requirement for records at all. There is no paper flow.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the instance I am telling you is not a sale through a pharmacist, really it

is directly from the manufacturer.

THE WITNESS: That's right. That's the loophole that we see. The legitimate system --

THE COMMISSIONER: Even if a physician were
5 to -- I should go back on that, I am not sure. When drugs are in the stock of a pharmacy, can the doctors buy volumes from the pharmacist or do you only then take a prescription and hand it out to the patient?

THE WITNESS: A physician could purchase
10 from a pharmacist.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: But for short term needs.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: But it would be cheaper, the
15 channel would be go to the manufacturer. Is that right, Mr. Shrott?

MR. SHROTT: That's correct.

THE WITNESS: Any quantities would be much
less expensive to go through the manufacturer.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Thank you.
20 Go ahead, please.

THE WITNESS: So, we have covered the
elicit -- the channels of distribution.

THE COMMISSIONER: Where are the drugs
25 coming from? I notice also there is some coming from off

shore?

THE WITNESS: Yes, most of them are off shore, U.S. manufacturers.

THE COMMISSIONER: U.S. manufacturers?

5 THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: It might -- I am not sure if you have had any evidence on the way the Food and Drug Act is structured, it might be useful to talk about that.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Give me an overview; I have read it, it is very complicated.

THE WITNESS: Well, it is, indeed. I will try and simplify it, if I may.

THE COMMISSIONER: Good.

15 THE WITNESS: The Food and Drug Act is divided into four sections, Parts I and II. Now, it is in this part which regulates foods, drugs, cosmetics and devices. Drugs are located in this part. We are only concerned with the prescription drug --

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Which is the Schedule F drug.

THE WITNESS: Which is Schedule F drug.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

25 THE WITNESS: Now, Schedule F is divided into two parts. Part one: All drugs listed in part one

require a prescription.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: So, there is a paper trail
that goes through.

5 Part two is exempted from that paper flow
provided the drug is labeled for veterinary use or
agricultural use only.

10 So, any drug listed in part two, there is no
accountability or paper flow. And that is what give rise
to the diversion.

 Parts 3 and 4 are quite different in that
they are controlled drugs and elicit drugs.

15 Now, it is in these sections where the
manufacturer and the importation and distribution of such
products listed in Parts 3 and 4 is highly regulated and
controlled.

 THE COMMISSIONER: And the prohibition is
much broader for -- the offense is much broader.

20 THE WITNESS: That's right, the offenses for
part two are really quite insignificant in relation to the
value or the rewards that --

 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the only offense
for Schedule F drugs is to sell without a prescription.

25 THE WITNESS: That's right. That's right.
So, as a result of the loopholes and of the legislative

structure we have in Canada, we recommended as an interim measure the consideration be given to rescheduling anabolic steroids and human growth hormones from Schedule F part two into Schedule three.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: That's because of the health aspect of the serious --

 THE WITNESS: Yes, because of the serious health side there are more controls.

 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

10 THE WITNESS: By transferring it into part 3, Schedule G of the Food and Drug Act, we thereby give them a controlled drug status and much tighter control over their distribution. The paper accountability is there and the pseudo wholesaler will disappear.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: And also it will force greater opportunity for enforcement, too.

 THE WITNESS: Much, much greater than what we have now.

20 There is an implication in doing that which we have to --

 THE COMMISSIONER: It effects the vets; is that one of the concerns?

 THE WITNESS: The vets or more so the beef industry.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: There are some implications that on the vets and pharmacists in that we, in order to carry on with our practice would incur a greater paper flow --

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: -- accountability and so forth. But because the volume through the legitimate channels is rather insignificant, we think that this extra work is well justified because of the safeties involved.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: But on the beef industry, they have some legitimate concerns. And I think that in order to address that, if we exempted those anabolic steroids which are in an implantation form, then their needs would be addressed.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: What do you mean by that?

THE WITNESS: All right.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: And injectable could be implanted?

THE WITNESS: The beef industry uses cattle industry in order to fatten up the cattle prior to slaughter. And they want -- they produce anabolic steroids in a granular form which is implanted subcutaneously.

25

THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

THE WITNESS: And so it slowly dissolves over a prolonged period of time releasing the anabolic steroids so that the cattle may be fattened up.

5 An athlete or a recreational user would not find this dosage route acceptable because of the very slow release. They want their blood levels of steroids much higher.

THE COMMISSIONER: How is it injected?

10 THE WITNESS: Pardon me?

THE COMMISSIONER: How is it implanted?

THE WITNESS: It is injected or ear implantation. There are a variety of ways that it is used and perhaps our veterinary colleagues could address that aspect more --

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Is that just in injectable? It is essentially put in to a fluid?

THE WITNESS: There is an injectable and an ear implantation form which can be used and it slowly dissolves.

20 So, if we exempt that portion, that dosage form, then most of the concerns or the implications of this transfer should be addressed. But again I think that our veterinary colleagues will address that more thoroughly and substantiate those concerns.

The implications of this to the general public and user would be insignificant. So, we don't think that this transfer would have any problems to the general public and their legitimate accessibility to anabolic steroids.

The advantages of this transfer would make anabolic steroids and human growth hormones subject to strict manufacturing, importation, and distribution controls.

They would establish tighter controls over the purchase and sale of all of these products. And it would allow for easier enforcement and prosecution for trafficking.

So, it would seem from our perspective that that would tighten up the whole process significantly.

Besides the implantation concern, there is one other concern is to the accessibility to or the legitimacy of scheduling these products in a controlled drug category which is established primarily for psychotropic substances.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Schedule G was set up with the purpose of scheduling psychotropic substances, and here we are talking about anabolic steroids.

Can we reconcile that legally? Would

prosecutions be thrown out of court because of the ultra vires section of the law? And so that is a point that has to be looked at. But we believe that one of the side effects that has been found with the use of anabolic steroids is the psychotropic or mood-altering effects which have been noted in the literature.

And these psychotropic substances -- side effects, if you will, may well be sufficient to legitimize the placement of anabolic steroids in Schedule G. And so it would be valid from a point of law.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you followed what's been going on in the United States? Almost every state and also the Federal Government now have amended the laws relating to anabolic steroids?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am not too sure of the background of the law in those states as to the reasons why the laws have been set up in the first place and the subtleties.

THE COMMISSIONER: They are going through the same exercise and the concern in that area is not with athletic competition, but with health, health of those who are consuming it.

THE WITNESS: Yes. The principles are the same as what we would try to implement here.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: So, if we can summarize those two major recommendations is then that there would be a transfer from part II to part III, to the controlled drug status, exempting the implantation form for the beef industry, and then the licencing of drug wholesalers.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: To tighten up on that aspect.

Now, I would like to, if I may, go on to some new information that's coming along since that time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: And in this respect you don't have this, but it is -- we have a copy here for you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: It is our August Canadian Pharmaceutical Association Journal which was produced. The theme was steroid use.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, yes.

THE WITNESS: There are a number of articles there which really focus on this subject. And if you would like to turn to page 403, it is an article which was written by three officials in the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs from Health and Welfare which focusses upon the legal side of steroid distribution and control.

And throughout this case, the article, it supports what we have been saying. From their perspective

they say that anabolic use has become prevalent certainly amongst the recreational users and competitive athletes. We are getting outside of the area of the elite athlete.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exactly.

5 THE WITNESS: It is starting to permeate into different levels of society. And they go in to a report of body builders and how the side effects that they have experienced, empirical data which would reflect the side effects and that kind of concern.

10 They point out that there is no statistical data in Canada currently available concerning the importation-exportation and veterinary consumption of anabolic steroids.

15 So, it is all anecdotal. And unlike in the States there is a little bit of the empirical data, but in Canada that is not the case.

20 So, they, in their report, point out the different schedules, the size of the profit levels, the incentive for or the pay off for people who are on the illicit side. They point out, as I say, the illicit price and the black market price differentials, the seizures that have taken place in Canada, to try to give us a feeling of the magnitude of the problem in Canada.

25 I think most of us are very naive in this area and we have no idea that it in fact penetrated that

depth of society.

They also note that due to the complex chemical structure of anabolic steroids, it is highly unlikely in their opinion that clandestine laboratories could become a source of anabolic steroids here in Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: We had evidence from the FDA last week who said this there is a lot of these labs in the United States who are making anabolic steroids.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COMMISSIONER: Also some bringing them in as counterfits, too..

THE WITNESS: But the market in Canada is so small, that's sort of a blessing we have, that it wouldn't justify the operation in Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand.

THE WITNESS: They point out in the conclusion or near the conclusion of their article some of the observations of enforcement officers, the frustrations that enforcement officers experience in Canada.

And they are the abusesd by teenagers of anabolic steroids. The penalties are insignificant and accordingly a low priority is given to the steroid problem by enforcement officers, that they believe that more enforcement, legislative enforcements tools are needed to fight the problem effectively.

The problems are being encountered in prosecuting cases due to the exception that exists because of the "for veterinary use" only category. And that individuals claiming to be wholesalers can legally distribute the steroids.

So, what this article and these officials are saying I believe supports our observation in the submission.

I would like to refer now to another area of concern which I have mentioned, and that is the penetration of steroid use into our youth and recreational sectors. And this is the concern of the following article on page 410. And here is reflected some of the empirical evidence on steroid use amongst the youth. Unfortunately, this is in the United States. There is a journal article in the American Medical Association which reports on the study that was done there and shows that more than two-thirds of the steroid users started when they were 16 years or younger.

If the use rate that they found in the United States is extrapolated into Canadian figures or extrapolated rather over the whole of the United States, they would have between 250 to 500,000 adolescent users. And if the usual ten-to-one ratio exists, that would put our Canadian usage figures by adolescents between 25 and

50,000. So, it is not an insignificant portion.

There is the British Columbia Sports Medical Council does have a hotline they have established and there is evidence here or quotes from Lydia Filsinger, the Director of that Council, and she is quoted as saying the fact is that there are far more recreational athletes than elite athletes using steroids. And she goes on to state the reason for this is simply it is as simple as wanting to look good at the beach. And that kind of motivation is a rather scary situation when it penetrates that deeply in society.

They found that there are two groups of boys that tend to use steroids. The one group are those who are in the football teams in the various high schools that want to improve performance. And the second are the non-athletic boys who simply want to look bigger and better to attract girls.

That study is the first that we have that focusses on the, as I say, the penetration into the youth.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: It illustrates the magnitude of the problem that we are facing here in Canada.

So, there are several observations as a result of all of this that I would like to make in addition to the recommendations.

One is that there is a lack of data on the Canadian usage and a study really needs to be undertaken to ascertain the depths into Canadian society that steroid usage has penetrated together with the degree of that usage.

Secondly, there is the need to know why athletes who are users are taking steroids. There is the obvious answer: To improve athletic performance, but there are many other subtleties which are arising which may in fact account --

THE COMMISSIONER: We have heard a great deal of evidence about that.

THE WITNESS: Yes, improving the looks, the peer pressure, but also there is the qualities in the literature reporting that it might be addicting in itself.

So, knowing these answers would certainly help us to address what is the best way of resolving the problem in the future.

Finally, we think that in addition to the legislative controls that we have recommended that an educational approach is needed, and such an educational approach should be focused upon our youth at the high school level or younger order to begin to change attitudes on this harmless, readily-available substance.

That, Mr. Commissioner, are the points we

would like to bring to your attention.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. I
am very indebted to you. I think it is a very helpful
submission and we will certainly give very careful
5 consideration. We are indebted to you both. Thank you,
sir.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Nunn.

10 MR. NUNN: The next is Dr. Christiane
Gagnon. She is from the Canadian Veterinary Medical
Association. She will be giving her presentation in
French.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

15

20

25

CHRISTIANE GAGNON, called.

5 Monsieur le Juge, je tiens d'abord à vous
remercier d'avoir accepté de nous recevoir et d'écouter
le point de vu des médecins vétérinaires du Canada, je
suis Christiane Gagnon, la présidente de l'Association
canadienne des médecins vétérinaires représente les
médecins vétérinaires du Canada. Elle a pour but de
promouvoir et développer les intérêts de la médecine
vétérinaire au Canada. Elle se consacre entièrement à
10 l'amélioration de la santé et du bien-être des animaux.
Par le biais de sa responsabilité en santé animale, la
profession vétérinaire joue un rôle vital dans la
protection de la santé des citoyens canadiens, tant par le
15 contrôle des maladies contagieuses que par sa contribution
majeure à la production d'aliments sains, d'origine
animale.

le but de notre présentation Monsieur le
juge est d'informer la Commission sur les aspects
20 vétérinaires de l'usage des stéroïdes anabolisants et de
vous proposer une série de recommandations susceptibles
d'apporter des éléments de solution au problème social que
pose l'usage abusif des médicaments chez les athlètes.
L'Association veut souligner particulièrement les faits
25 suivants:

- Les médicaments étiquettes "pour usage vétérinaire tels que le winstrol seulement" ne sont pas vendus ou utilisés seulement par des médecins vétérinaires.

5

- La profession vétérinaire est très préoccupée par le fait que des médicaments destinés aux animaux se retrouvent dans des centres d'entraînement et de gymnase pour jeunes.

10

- La profession est également préoccupée par le fait que ces médicaments peuvent faire l'objet de trafic dans l'industrie de course, et s'inquiète des effets négatifs de l'usage non contrôlé de ces produits sur la santé des animaux.

15

- L'Association Canadienne souhaite que l'usage des médicaments, particulièrement des médicaments vétérinaires, fasse l'objet d'un meilleur contrôle.

20

- L'Association aussi veut rétablir les faits quant aux accusations rapportées publiquement à l'effet que les vétérinaires seraient la source principale d'approvisionnement des médicaments vétérinaires pour les athlètes.

25

- La profession vétérinaire tient à offrir son entière collaboration à la Commission dans son étude de la question et dans l'élaboration de ses

recommandations.

Les stéroïdes anabolisants vétérinaire dans
l'étude de leur usage d'abord il faut vous dire que dans
5 l'exercice de notre profession, les médecins vétérinaires
ont prescrit et on utilise des stéroïdes anabolisants.
Les stéroïdes anabolisants sont des derives d'une hormone
naturelle, la testosterone, qui ont été produits dans le
but de maximiser l'effet 'anabolisant' positif de l'hormone
10 mâle et minimiser son effet androgenique ou masculinisant.

Ou l'utilise d'abord sur le cheval
les stéroïdes anabolisants ont plusieurs applications
thérapeutiques chez cette espèce, le cheval. Ils sont
particulièrement utiles en période post-traumatique, ou
15 suite a une chirurgie majeure, pour accélérer la période
de rétablissement. Ils sont indiqués dans les cas de
perte d'appetit et de poids, de maladies chroniques
débilatantes ou dans les cas d'épuisement ou de surmenage
suite a un entraînement intensif. Parmi les produits
20 couramment utilisés au Canada on retrouve le stanozolol et
la boldenone sous forme injectable.

Ces deux produits sont inscrits a la partie
I de l'annexe F du Règlement sur les aliments et drogues,
et ne peuvent donc être vendus que sur ordonnance
25 vétérinaire. Ces deux produits en particulier même s'ils

sont inscrits pour usage vétérinaire.

D'autres anabolisants de type hormonaux sont utilisés chez le cheval, tels que la testostérone ou ses dérivées. Ces médicaments sont inscrits à la partie II de l'annexe F du Règlement sur les aliments et drogues, et sont donc disponibles sans ordonnance vétérinaire partout (sauf au Québec).

Il n'est pas d'usage vétérinaire de prescrire des stéroïdes anabolisants dans le seul but d'améliorer la performance de l'athlète qu'il du cheval. Il n'est pas prouvé que les stéroïdes anabolisants améliorent la performance du cheval. Des études contradictoires ont été publiées sur le sujet. L'état actuel des données ne permet pas à la communauté scientifique, soit les praticiens, les pharmacologues et les chercheurs d'en arriver à un consensus sur le sujet. On s'entend cependant pour dire que la performance du cheval est étroitement liée à un ensemble de facteurs autres tels que la génétique, l'alimentation, et surtout l'entraînement.

Mais on a démontré que les stéroïdes anabolisants peuvent avoir des effets négatifs sur la croissance et la reproduction.

On ne peut ignorer, Monsieur le juge, cependant, le fait que des entraîneurs de chevaux, à la

recherche de performance accrue, attribuent aux stéroïdes anabolisants des vertus miracles et peuvent chercher à s'approvisionner par des voies légales ou illégales. Il faut cependant ajouter que le potentiel d'abus chez l'athlète équin est plus faible que chez l'athlète humain.

Les effets secondaires importants, tels que l'agressivité incontrôlée ou, incontrôlable, la douleur ou la nécrose au site d'injection, liées à des doses massives chez le cheval, pourraient contrer les effets bénéfiques recherchés.

On utilise aussi les stéroïdes chez les chiens, les chats, nos animaux de compagnie pour les mêmes indications que chez le cheval, soit en phase de recouvrement de maladies débilitantes ou pour, accélérer la période de convalescence. Ils sont utilisés actuellement beaucoup et de plus en plus je devrais dire - chez nos patients gériatriques ou ils ont un effet important dans les cas. Comme on l'a dit tantôt on l'utilise aussi chez les bovins.

Chez les bovins ce sont des anabolisants hormonaux qu'on utilise qui sont des hormones soit l'oestradiol, la progesterone, et la testostérone en différentes combinaisons et ils sont disponibles sous forme

d'implants a diffusion lente, ils sont utilisés pour stimuler, comme stimulants de croissance chez les bovins de boucherie particulièrement. Ces produits partie II de l'annexe "F" du Règlement sur les aliments et drogues, et donc librement accessibles partout au Canada sauf au Quebec.

Il faut aussi indiquer que chez plusieurs espèces animales, les anabolisants de type hormonaux sont utilisés comme thérapie de remplacement dans les cas d'insuffisance hormonale.

Sources du problème:

Identifier les sources des produits utilisés illégalement ne fournit peut-être pas de solutions à la problématique mais permet d'identifier des avenues d'intervention.

Les praticiens, médecins, pharmaciens, médecins vétérinaires constituent une source potentielle, légale, d'approvisionnement de ces produits et ils doivent être sévèrement punis dans les situations d'infraction. Tous ces professionnels, les médecins vétérinaires inclus, sont assujettis à une réglementation et ils doivent s'y conformer sous peine de mesures disciplinaires pouvant mener jusqu'à la suspension de leur permis de pratique. Il revient aux corporations professionnelles de surveiller

leurs membres et de punir sévèrement la ou il y a lieu.
Les corporations professionnelles ont aussi le but
d'assumer un rôle dans l'éducation et la diffusion de
l'information afin de mettre en garde leurs membres sur
5 les risques et potentiels d'abus des médicaments.

L'importation illégale des stéroïdes
constitue une deuxième source potentielle
d'approvisionnement pour les athlètes canadiens, laquelle
source pourrait se tarir dans la mesure où notre
10 gouvernement aura la volonté politique d'exercer un
contrôle plus efficace.

Les distributeurs des médicaments
constituent une troisième source potentielle
d'approvisionnement pour les athlètes. La législation
15 actuelle sur la distribution des médicaments est
insuffisante pour assurer un contrôle sur ces médicaments.

En effet, de l'absence d'une réglementation précise
résulte le fait qu'un quidam peut être trouvé en
possession d'une importante quantité de stéroïdes
20 anabolisants et prétendre les détenir afin de distribution
légitime aux personnes autorisées. On retrouve là, selon
nous, une faille dans le système de contrôle de
distribution des produits qui font l'objet des travaux de
cette Commission.

Comment résoudre le problème.

Il nous apparaît évident qu'une action gouvernementale réfléchie et responsable, de concert avec tous les intervenants concernés (industrie et professionnels) s'impose, dans les plus brefs délais. Nous croyons que cette action gouvernementale devrait d'abord s'articuler autour des objectifs suivants:

- la définition d'un grossiste en médicaments
- les conditions de reconnaissance par voie de d'émission de licence du statut de grossiste
- la détermination de normes précises de distribution.

D'autre part, bien que plusieurs stéroïdes anabolisants d'usage animal ne soient disponibles que sur ordonnance, il est évident que ce statut ne confère pas à ces produits une mesure de contrôle suffisante pour en prévenir l'usage illicite. C'est pourquoi les médecins vétérinaires croient comme les pharmaciens comme c'est déjà le cas pour plusieurs drogues à potentiel d'abus ou de trafic, les stéroïdes anabolisants pour usage animal doivent être inscrits à l'annexe G de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues et devenir ainsi des médicaments contrôlés.

Il est important de souligner à la

Commission que plusieurs médicaments à pouvoir anabolisant
telles les hormones sexuelles, sont en vente libre, sans
prescription, parce que désignés pour usage animal et
théoriquement impropres pour usage humain. Or, il n'est
5 pas irréaliste de supposer que, dans l'éventualité d'un
cadre législatif plus sévère suite aux recommandations de
la Commission, les athlètes devront chercher des
alternatives et se tourner vers des produits aux pouvoirs
anabolisants similaires, plus accessibles parce que
10 disponibles sans ordonnance. Ces produits, dont les
hormones sexuelles naturelles, comme la testostérone entre
autre non seulement sont plus dangereux à cause des effets
androgéniques accrus, mais risquent d'être pratiquement
"indécélables" dans les épreuves de contrôle, étant donné
15 qu'ils sont naturellement présents chez l'être humain.

C'est pourquoi des médecins vétérinaires
recommandent que ces substances médicamenteuses qui
doivent faire l'objet d'une prescription en médecine
humaine fassent aussi l'objet d'une prescription en
20 médecine vétérinaire, et soient ajoutés à la partie I de
l'annexe F du Règlement sur les aliments et drogues.

Si vous me permettez de résumer mes
recommandations monsieur le juge; nous pensons que.

1. Les stéroïdes anabolisants pour usage
25 animal ne doivent pas être bannis en médecine vétérinaire.

Ils doivent pouvoir être disponibles sur prescription vétérinaire car ils ont des indications thérapeutiques valables dans notre profession.

5 2. Deuxièmement nous recommandons que les stéroïdes anabolisants pour usage humain ou animal, a potentiel d'abus chez les humains, soient inscrits a l'annexe G de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues et deviennent ainsi des médicaments contrôlés. Les médecins vétérinaires, dans l'exercice de leur profession, 10 prescrivent déjà des médicaments contrôlés et n'envisagent pas dans l'éventualité d'une telle modification de statut, un fardeau administratif excessivement accru.

J'aimerais ouvrir une parenthèse et souligner aussi que nous sommes d'accord avec les pharmaciens, que 15 les implants sur le bovin ne soit pas inscrit dans cette annexe étant l'ampleur de leur utilisation. Mais nous pensons qu'ils devraient faire l'objet d'un meilleur contrôle et, être inscrit a cette annexe du règlement.

20 3. Troisièmement la profession vétérinaire recommande que le gouvernement fédéral légifère dans le domaine de la distribution en gros des médicaments. l'absence de règlement précise dans ce domaine offre un échappatoire juridique à toute personne qui désire s'improviser "grossiste" en médicaments.

25 4. La profession vétérinaire recommande

que, dans l'éventualité d'un contrôle plus strict des stéroïdes anabolisants, des drogues alternatives pour les athlètes, telles les hormones sexuelles pour usage animal qui actuellement sont accessibles sans prescription au

5 Canada, sauf au Québec, soient incluses dans la partie 1 de l'annexe F du règlement sur les aliments et drogues et jouissent ainsi d'un statut de drogues prescrites.

5. En fin la profession vétérinaire suggère que les mots "pour usage agricole" ou "pour usage

10 vétérinaire" inscrits dans la loi et le règlement sur les aliments et drogues soient remplacés par le mot "pour usage animal". Cette précision pourrait contribuer à éliminer une certaine confusion dans l'esprit du public, qui doit comprendre que ces médicaments sont pour

15 consommation animale.

En terminant, l'Association canadienne des vétérinaires désire exprimer toute son appréciation pour les efforts conjugués de la commission et des centaines de témoins qui y ont participé. Cette concertation ne peut

20 que bien servir notre société.

Je vais mettre mon écouteur et répondre à vos questions pour vous aider.

THE COMMISSIONER: It has been interesting,

MS. GAGNON: Numero deux.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

It is very complimentary to the brief who came before you
from the Pharmaceutical Association. Your brief is so
clearly presented I don't think I can ask any questions
from you at the moment. As we get down to analysing it
5 further, we will probably be in touch with you if there is
any clarification.

Thank you very much for your assistance, I
appreciate it.

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THE COMMISSIONER: We'll adjourn now for a short break. Thank you very much.

--- Short recess.

5 --- Upon resuming:

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Nunn.

MR. NUNN: Yes, next we have Ms. Laura Robinson. She's a Committee Member of the Ontario Cycling Association.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

LAURA ROBINSON: Called.

15 THE WITNESS: Thank you. First of all I'd like to say that I'm not representing the Canadian or the Ontario Cycling Association but I'm here as a committee member and also as an ex-provincial team member ---

20 THE COMMISSIONER: All right. I've read your C.V. and I've read your presentation. But insofar as you're dealing with sort of the internal problems of the Cycling Association, that's really beyond my mandate.

THE WITNESS: Well, it's not actually what I wanted to speak about. I didn't want to repeat my ---

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Right. Anything you can

say by way of recommendations for the future I'd like to hear?

THE WITNESS: Okay. I'd like to say that in the 18 years that I have been involved in sport -- and
5 it's not just in cycling; it's been also in rowing and in cross-country skiing -- that I've seen it grow from a very amateur sort of kitchen table approach to an extremely businesslike professional endeavour. And a lot of changes have occurred on the way.

10 And I think one of the most important things that sport teaches us is fair play, and if we're not, if we're not about to accept fair play as one of the most important lessons, then I think what we've done is change sport radically and very drastically in a negative way.

15 And unfortunately drugs in sport is just one symptom of what I would say is turning into a very unfair system.

20 John Brewin touched on those issues earlier this morning, especially in terms of equality of opportunity, where it's very, very difficult for an athlete to be a great athlete and also have any, any semblance of a normal life.

25 In terms of our education, once it's post secondary, if you're not -- if your sport is not an Olympic sport you're not eligible for carding, for the

most part, and something like women's cycling and half the other sports in the Olympics aren't Olympic sports. Cycling became a sport in '84.

5 So we have many, many athletes who are in a position where they are not available for any carding money and the people who are available for carding money are having to meet international standards that in many sports, I think, are set by people who have either the advantage of performance enhancing drugs or a totally
10 different kind of sports system, as in the Soviet bloc countries where an athlete is identified at a much earlier age and they are aided at a much earlier time in their life.

15 And you talk to national team athletes, the stories about having to place in a race in order to pay for your gas to go home, it's constant.

20 I've met athletes from other countries that, that have had the same thing happen to them, that you absolutely must place within the prize money in an amateur sport, if there is prize money in some sports, or else you're simply not going to eat that week. And I think that happens to a lot of athletes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not Canadian athletes?

25 THE WITNESS: I think it happens to Canadian athletes.

I think if you look at the publication put out by -- well, Bruce Kidd was a member, Jan Borowy and Rob Beamish -- on athletes' rights, you'll find that many athletes live below the poverty line.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: I've read that.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

And I think it -- that it's not surprising that they choose options. It doesn't surprise me -- it disappoints me, but it doesn't surprise me that some
10 people have chosen options that are far from fair play.

And as I mentioned, drugs are one of those options.

But there are other options. And John Brewin brought this whole idea of commercialization of
15 sport -- and we've certainly seen that in cycling and I've seen it in other high profile sports -- where the more high profile the sport, the more emphasis there is on only the elite athletes.

And we've seen races where women's events
20 have been cancelled simply because the sponsor, or we're told the sponsor only wants to sponsor senior men and pro men.

And to me there is nothing in the constitution of sport governing bodies that says we're
25 here to serve either corporate sponsors or just elite

athletes.

And I think if we look at the successful countries that have turned out Olympic medallists, et cetera, they also have programmes that serve the general participator.

And when I think about what sport has given me, every single time I go cross-country skiing or every single time I ride my bike I think it's a gift that, that I've discovered this wonderful, wonderful lifestyle, and I would hope that other people would also be able to have that gift.

And when I went back up to my cross-country ski club this winter for a race, I met high school kids who are really, really keen. They are very dedicated athletes. One of them was a OFSAA champion. And they want to go to the Olympics and they want to win at the Olympics very badly and I just feel so much for them because I don't know that that kind of athlete has much of a chance any more.

And I don't think those kids would ever take performance enhancing drugs and I'm not sure that there is -- I really don't know if the people who are served by the performance enhancing drugs are always going to be one step ahead of the people who are testing for them. Or maybe they are the same people. I think that we have to

look at that.

That we may be, um -- that people may have a more vested interest in their athletes winning medals than they do about catching ---

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Tell me about cycling.
It's now an Olympic sport?

THE WITNESS: It's been an Olympic sport for men for a long time.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: And how many do we have now?

I notice you've been injured. You're not participating any more at the moment?

15 THE WITNESS: Well, I am, actually, and that's actually what I wanted to talk about, because there are --- I think it's important to provide things for athletes when their elite career is over. Especially when athletes are -- when you can become injured and it can change your life forever.

20 And -- a car hit me and --- two years ago and I took an entire year to recover and now I'm back and I'm in fact leading the series right now in ---

THE COMMISSIONER: You're training, are you ---

25 THE WITNESS: --- cycling and running -- yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: How many belong to your organization? How many cyclists do we have?

THE WITNESS: We have in the Ontario Cycling Association several thousand members. In order to
5 race I have to be a member. But we have a lot of recreational cyclists as well.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's what I call participation. But how many are competition?

THE WITNESS: We have close to 2,000
10 licensed competitors.

THE COMMISSIONER: In Ontario?

THE WITNESS: In Ontario.
I don't know the statistics for men in Canada, but for women, it's close to 800 licensed women in Canada.

15 And I have sat at many levels of committees and what I have found is that blind eyes are turned. I wouldn't be specific about blind eyes in terms of drugs although ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, let's just talk
20 about what you have personal knowledge of yourself.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

But what I have found, that just the whole issue of fair play and morality, once there is the opportunity to have a large amount of money come into the
25 sport, whether that's equally distributed or fairly

distributed doesn't matter, to many of the organizers and many of the officials. And this has got to the point ---

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you think should be done, if anything?

5 THE WITNESS: Well, again I think the whole idea of the Athletes' Rights Code is very important and I also think --- I know that Sport Canada has an equality policy on women and sport, and our own sport governing body has one, too. But I don't think they are read by
10 many people and I definitely know they are not adhered to by people.

Because we have a situation that occurred this summer where we had a nine-day stage race for men, a three-day stage race for women; the prize money for women
15 was 1,500, the prize money for men was 25,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who puts up the money for that?

THE WITNESS: Corporate sponsors. And when I questioned this, the race organizers said the corporate
20 sponsor is not interested in anyone but senior men and pros.

And I really felt like, as a female, that, that my sport governing body was not representing me very well at all. That the sport governing body should be very
25 concerned about people ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, who ran the, the
race?

THE WITNESS: A private race organizer.

But the race organizer has to get a sanction
5 from either the provincial, national or international
sport body. And that's ---

THE COMMISSIONER: That's your own body,
that's the cyclists' body?

THE WITNESS: Yes, but it doesn't matter
10 what sport it is, it could be cycling or it could be
skiing.

And it seems to me it's up to the sport
governing body to act with fair play as well. And if they
are ready to accept corporate money that to me is
15 discriminatory, not just ---

THE COMMISSIONER: You say they should see
it more equably distributed?

THE WITNESS: Definitely.

And not just against females. But if we
20 really want to develop athletes we've got to start at a
much younger age. And what -- for 13-year-old children to
watch 28, 27-year-old men race and then not have anything
for them to do to race, it seems to me very
counter-productive.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

THE WITNESS: And the amount of money that goes into the elite high performance sport, not just from Sport Canada but from the corporate sponsors, is getting larger and larger. Therefore the relative disparity has also become larger and larger.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

THE WITNESS: And I think that if what sport teaches us, those values sport teaches us, are going to be reached at all, we have to address very seriously the role that the sport governing bodies play in terms of fair play.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand.

THE WITNESS: And finally I'd like to say that one of the solutions for me, as I mentioned in my brief, would be to offer alternative than just high performance sport.

And I specifically spoke about a running race I went to in the USSR, a peace run, where that particular city invited all their sister cities, and we had from Coventry, England a 63-year-old member of a track club participating -- and I certainly don't consider myself a elite runner, coming from cycling -- and it was the most exciting competition I'd ever gone to.

But what I think was the very most important thing for me is that the athletes, all the athletes from

the different countries, got together and by the time we got there, we really represented an international group, as opposed to individual countries.

5 And so when a woman from the United States did, did so well and placed second, I honestly thought that we had come second.

10 And that's the first time in my athletic career that I thought of "us" in terms of "we", because you're always so concerned about your own personal performance where there are only six places ---

THE COMMISSIONER: That seems to be a great experience you had.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it was a wonderful experience.

15 And I think there aren't many things in life that you have to dedicate yourself so much to as high performance sport. You have to eat, breathe and sleep your sport ---

20 THE COMMISSIONER: To do your own best all the time?

THE WITNESS: To do your personal best. And so when those days are over, when you're either too injured --- and I think most people end up being too injured, actually ---

25 THE COMMISSIONER: But never too old, I

hope?

THE WITNESS: Never too old, yeah, there's always age class.

But, but it leaves you -- and it's difficult
5 for athletes to understand this, because they surround
themselves with other very highly motivated people -- but
it leaves you with this sort of very high expectations of
yourself and very high amounts of motivation but there is
no other thing you have been trained to do that you can
10 channel that motivation into at all.

And you end up being very, very different
from your peer group who, while you have been travelling
and over the place trying to compete, et cetera, have been
living, socializing in what is considered a normal
15 lifestyle.

And by the time you're 30, you know, they've
settled down -- and athletes lead a very unsettled life,
travelling, et cetera, and always being so wary about
being injured or that next performance isn't -- you're
20 going to be judged by your last performance and not
everyone -- you can't perform well every single day.

So it leaves us with people who have a great
deal of adjusting to do when they have finished with their
sport.

25 And what I think a lot of athletes are

bitter about is that their sport governing body really doesn't care about them when they have used them up.

Not all sport governing bodies and not all athletes. There are athletes -- for instance, in cycling, Karen Strong who represented Canada so well internationally for ten years is now the women's cycling coach. But there were years in there, four or five years, where Karen floated and no one cared what happened to Karen Strong.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

THE WITNESS: And now there is a place for her, but I purposely talked to many ex-national team athletes this summer, once I knew I was going to speak here, and they did feel the same way as myself, that those efforts and the dedication you've given -- which you give willingly; certainly no one is forcing you to do that -- it doesn't matter, once you're finished, once you're washed up. There seems to be no place for that athlete.

And I even realized that at national championships I would watch certain coaches and they would only sit with people who were medal winners. And certainly officials would only -- I saw certain officials never mingle with the average athletes, never go down and talk to the athlete that's just trying to, to make it through.

And I think that reinforces in many people's eyes that the only way that your sport governing body is going to care about you -- and I think in the brief I used a parent-child relationship --- is to have those top
5 performances. So there again it leaves the door open to getting those top performances in a way that's not fair.

And I'd also like to mention that there are many, many officials in sport who, who also are not fair people. I, I don't think that the athletes necessarily
10 get those drugs themselves, and I think that there have been many times where I've seen very predictable behaviour out of people involved in sport, non-athletes involved in sport -- who have, have used the sort of trust that --- of, um, getting airline tickets and, and team uniforms, et
15 cetera, and abused it very, very much.

And that's certainly something athletes see and talk about. When they see that a coach has a certain amount of money given to him or her and the athlete can see very clearly that that use of the money is abused.

20 So I think that it's a top-down thing. And once, once the official, the person who represents your sport governing body is clearly seen to be cheating ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I think in fairness, though, the majority of them in Canada are
25 really quite well intended?

THE WITNESS: I think -- yes, the majority.
But it really only takes, I think, one or two in an
official position -- don't forget that many athletes are
still teenagers when they begin. And a teenager who is
5 very vulnerable will see someone with "Canada" written
across their back do something at a sporting event that,
that is not acceptable behaviour and I think that ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, then the
Association should do something about it themselves?

10 THE WITNESS: Right, but I think that often
this is that it's -- the blind eyes are, are used
again, not to acknowledge that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank you very
much. Anything else you have? I've read your brief and I
15 find it helpful and I thank you for coming.

THE WITNESS: Okay, thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Ms.
Robinson.

Mr. Nunn?

20 MR. NUNN: Next we have Andy Gibson. He's
the Executive Director of the Ontario Federation of School
Athletic Association. "OFSAA".

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

ANDY GIBSON: Called.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Gibson.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, I don't
5 think I'm going to be able to add a vast amount in terms
of information to what you've heard already.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well ...

THE WITNESS: In the extent of the hearing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Your group is whom, now?

10 THE WITNESS: Referred to as OFSAA.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes?

THE WITNESS: My intent is to perhaps
suggest ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Give me the extended
15 name of OFSAA?

THE WITNESS: Ontario Federation of School
Athletic Association.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's the high schools?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: I've read your brief
outline.

THE WITNESS: My interest is in creating a
perspective that is beyond what this hearing might in fact
create in your mind.

25 OFSAA has a mandate to speak on behalf of

its 18 member associations which together cover the entire province. OFSAA is therefore speaking on behalf of 780 high schools, separate, public and private, about 17,500 volunteer teacher coaches, somewhere in the neighbourhood of 245,000 student athletes. It is not a small organization by any stretch of the imagination.

It is funded by education. It is partially a grant from the Ministry of Education, it's partially fees paid by every school board in the Province of Ontario that have secondary school students. That's a total of 119 boards.

Our outlook is therefore educational. We tend to regard sport as being something which, if properly coached, has a capacity to add substantially to the career and life of the student beyond sport.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: Nonetheless, in the process of administering OFSAA, needless to say there are championships that move to a pinnacle, that being the provincial championship, the 27 of those each school year in 15 different sports.

I would like to make a point which I think is rather critical in this whole discussion.

We have an extraordinarily dedicated group of people I refer to as teacher coaches.

THE COMMISSIONER: They are volunteers,
aren't they?

THE WITNESS: They are totally volunteers.

In the American high school system coaches
are paid for their involvement. In the Canadian system
they are not in any way paid. Sometimes, depending upon
the school, they are given some consideration when it
comes to exam timetables or filling on call periods or
whatever it may be.

In 1978 in Ontario declining enrollment
began at the secondary level, and in the process of the
next ten years, we lost, in secondary school enrollment,
about a hundred thousand students. On the basis of a
teacher to 20 students, we also lost about 5,000 teachers.

I might point out that they were always
young and always energetic and a great number of them
belonged to the teacher coach population.

THE COMMISSIONER: But I notice that the
population has gone up again. Am I misreading this?

THE WITNESS: Well, that's part of my
point.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes?

THE WITNESS: The responsibility,
therefore, fell to people who were indeed aging, but
teacher coaches that had been in and coaching for some

period of time.

What's happened in that ten years is that the population has risen from a hundred and eighty-six thousand in 1978 to about 245,000 at present.

5 There are reasons that can explain a lot of that but what can't be explained away is the degree of dedication of teacher coaches.

10 The basis of that is very simple, is that they not only coach, they often teach those same students. They know a great deal more about them through guidance through other teachers on staff, whatever it might be.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

15 THE WITNESS: They are in teaching for a reason. That is because nowadays teenagers have a pretty depressing way sometimes of showing that they want help, that this is the person who will sally right in and undertake that help.

20 This is important because it's in a period during which volunteer teaching generally speaking has diminished, and ours has in fact increased, which is to the, the -- deals with the segment of dedication.

25 School sport is a rather large amorphous group. We have, obviously have kids who in fact will take various performance enhancing substances for no other reason than to enhance their status within a particular

peer group.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: We've many more who will seriously consider taking performance enhancing substances on the basis, and indeed, all in quotes, "to make themselves competitive at a certain level", or quote "to be the best that they can be".

That is, however, a consideration of steroids.

And there is that group that has in fact been referred to on many occasions this morning which I suppose comes under the heading of weightlifting or body building or whatever it may be, very few of whom are student athletes. They are beyond our dominions, so to speak, but not beyond the capacity of a teacher coach to deal with. And they in fact do this.

The other thing I would mention, and this comes purely based on 13 years of experience as executive director -- the statistics that apply to -- that are provided here by various state associations do not apply equally in Canada. The Pennsylvania Athletic Association suggests that 7 percent of inter-school athletes are using steroids. The fact is that 7 percent of high school student athletes are not using steroids here.

That doesn't in any way suggest that in fact

there isn't to be a major problem if it's not dealt with appropriately.

We're not a timid organization. We have, really, starting last May, developed a pamphlet, a group within OFSAA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Ontario. That pamphlet has appeared in draft form and is now with the Ministry. Within six weeks it will be in the hands of all grade students between grade 7 and grade 12 in high school, and that's a million plus.

We're not as inane as to believe that you can put out pamphlets and 95 percent of students keep them. They don't. 95 percent of them dump them, in fact.

What we have provided, in addition, is a series of teacher notes which serve two purposes. Number one, dealing with the pamphlet in an appropriate fashion but also educating teacher coaches ---

THE COMMISSIONER: That's on the question of drugs?

THE WITNESS: That's performance enhancing substances ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: --- indeed.

We have as well had a meeting very shortly to discuss how we can use OFSAA championships, of which there are 27 in a school year, to an effective anti-drug

approach.

We have also a seminar coming up in conjunction with the Fitness Institute of Toronto for a minimum of 600 athletes and students which is going to deal with strength, training, endurance, flexibility and things of that nature without the use of drugs of any description.

We've done everything we can to, to deal with this, and I believe that it will prove to have been effective.

One of the things that we noted through here, and I suppose it has to do with our perceptions of things -- when the pamphlet was written, and it took a substantial period of time to do it, it became substantially apparent to us that every question that we asked had to do with drugs of any description, whether it happened to be performance enhancement or recreational drugs or whatever it might be.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right. Right.

THE WITNESS: And as a result, and because we tend to believe that the drug problem is going to be the major, the greatest social problem that we in our 41 years have ever faced, that is the reason we have lit into this. Indeed, from the first basis, from substance abuse, but indeed to expand that beyond.

Not to make a message unduly long, I am not pushing OFSAA -- what I am suggesting is that you simply cannot ignore 17,000 proven and tough teacher coaches. And bearing in mind that there are nine such organizations across the country, this is a tremendously important resource.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thoroughly agree.

That's why you're here.

THE WITNESS: The other thing I guess I would add, that there hasn't been one aspect in the Commission hearings in which the need for quote "education" hasn't been inferred or specifically requested.

Bearing in mind that all these people, be they male or female, are high school students at one time at least up to the age of 16.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, then, every time
5 we are looking into the future, education becomes a very important part of the solution to the problem.

THE WITNESS: Then I offer OFSAA to you, sir, in whatever role you might see appropriate.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you get the message
10 into the parents? These are fairly -- 7 and 12 year olds students are what, 13?

THE WITNESS: Sorry, grade 7 to 12 --

THE COMMISSIONER: Grade 7 to 12 are --

THE WITNESS: -- within our camp. It is
15 somewhere between say 12 and perhaps as late as 20.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. But do you get parent participation in this issue?

THE WITNESS: It has been a major problem with every pamphlet that has ever been handed out. There
20 have been four different, if I may refer to them as strategies, developed to try to get pamphlets and information into parents' hands. It will be a major breakthrough with an education if, in fact, we are able to accomplish this. But what I can guarantee to you is that
25 95 percent of the pamphlets aren't going to be thrown out

because they are going to be addressed.

THE COMMISSIONER: They are in draft form,
now, are they?

THE WITNESS: It is in draft and it is at
5 the Ministry for the --

THE COMMISSIONER: When you finalize that,
would you provide us with a copy?

THE WITNESS: Of course.

THE COMMISSIONER: We would like to see it
10 very much.

THE WITNESS: Of course.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand that. One
thing that struck me throughout the whole hearing is the
number of people who are involved in athletic competition
15 in the manner you are talking of coaches, the people that
assist, the teachers, it is staggering.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: And you have got what,
how many students involved in your program?

20 THE WITNESS: Almost a quarter million.

THE COMMISSIONER: A quarter million
students.

THE WITNESS: It is referred to by Ken
Black rather pointedly in the Drug --

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, we have his report.

Well, I am very grateful to you for that.
It has given us another avenue of approaching this problem
because how to approach the educational and do it
correctly with the impact is a problem you are facing up
5 to.

THE WITNESS: We are very good at it.

THE COMMISSIONER: I hope you are. All
right. Thank you very much, Mr. Gibson. I appreciate
that.

10 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Nunn.

MR. NUNN: Next is Glenn Ruiter, the
President of the Canadian College Athletic Association.

15 GLENN RUITER: Called.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Ruiter.
What office do you hold with your organization? You are
20 the president, are you?

THE WITNESS: President.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's the community
colleges as we call them?

THE WITNESS: Yes, you would call them
25 community colleges, CEJEPs in Quebec, junior colleges

in --

THE COMMISSIONER: Right across Canada?

THE WITNESS: That's right. There are --
the association represents 90 of the colleges across the
country.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: Our main function is to
provide national championships in a number of sports.

One interesting element that we are directly
involved in, as referred to just recently about education,
that is our function primarily.

We operate the sport element as individual
colleges, athletic directors, and so on as part of the
function in many ways of student services within colleges.
So, the education element is very critical to us. And it
is the development of individual athletes and student
athletes as critical as well.

So, if we are looking at just the sports
element, it is not entirely clear -- an entire picture of
what we do. So, we are directly concerned at this point
of drugs and what it means to the athlete. We certainly
know what it means in the college development. We are
talking 17 to 20 years, drugs, alcohol as yet another
drug. So, those are all part of what we do and what we
teach.

THE COMMISSIONER: In one year how many athletes would be involved in community colleges in any one year?

THE WITNESS: In the sports we are offering,
5 there are probably 5,000 athletes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Five thousand.

THE WITNESS: But I would say that double that plus for sports that do not yet meet to a national championship.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: The concern that we had that didn't really become obvious to us very quickly, we looked at international events, of course, a few years ago in the development of drugs and use, but it was pointed out to us
15 about a year ago by a sport consultant from Sport Canada that we ought to be thinking down the line of drug testing for Canadian college programs. I guess we did a bit of a double take on that. You know, we thought, gee, that's at this level. Perhaps we do have some athletes who do
20 aspire and obtain national status, but it seemed a bit removed from what we were doing.

Then we find the students are starting to ask the questions. And this is what we need to know, and we are asking for direction long term because we will be
25 providing instruction and we will be part of the education

system. And the question is what are we doing for them.

Our job is to provide direction for youth and to do it correctly and to allow them to develop from high school through college, either in a job-related course or to university and then advance on. So, that gap between high school and what their next step is is a critical one in their development.

And in our function, we play a very valuable role in that. And what we do in the next few years is critical to Canada's youth. In our college system there are probably quarter of a million students and not all obviously effected by sport, but by implication what we can bring back and teach through the student services programs and all the other things could have a very important effect.

What we are looking at here is drugs have become to us a direct challenge to our value system. Now, in sports, I mean, I think people are quite aware of these things, it is easy for us to deal as athletic directors or coaches with a normal situation in a sporting context. You can do X in a game and the referee will let you do that. You cannot do that, and the referee will not let you do that. The guidelines are very clear. The discipline element of development of a team concept, that's not a problem either.

Coaches know how to deal with these things and naturally coaching certification program have structures in place which are very well defined on how to effectively coach, but when the question comes up about
5 drugs, it is a whole new ball game. And that's what we are not sure of necessarily. And we are actively preparing an approach. What is of particular concern is the athletes are actually weighing the values.

10 It is not so much that you are being told it is bad for you, don't do it. They are actually thinking it may be bad for me, but on the other hand, there may be an advantage. And that's a terrifying concept in a situation where something can be detrimental to your health.

15 We have to get very quickly on this one and deal with it clearly.

One of the most devastating studies or quick surveys came immediately following the Ben Johnson incident in Seoul when, and I cannot recall who, but a
20 quick survey was done of athletes and asked the question "Would you still take performance-enhancing drugs even though you knew it could lead to serious medical problems or death in order to win a medal?"

THE COMMISSIONER: We have read that.

25 THE WITNESS: Seventy percent said yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: It was a Michael Goldman who wrote that.

THE WITNESS: The answer was 70 percent as I recall. And when people relate this to us and students
5 come up and ask or comment on this, it is a pretty devastating response if you can only say you shouldn't do that.

So, we look at drug testing immediately for us --

10 THE COMMISSIONER: You said it is destroying values, that's what you started with. You said to me it is destroying values, isn't that what you said?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

15 THE WITNESS: It takes you down from a level of pure competition, if you want, which has been mentioned many times, obviously, into an element where you can use this to a particular advantage.

Now, obviously, if you can get away with it,
20 it is to your particular advantage, if it is a performance-enhancing drug that will produce a specific result.

The studies we have been exposed to tell us these things are very dangerous to you. Obviously, our
25 role as educators is to create an attitude that will

remove that possibility of use.

Now, drug testing is clearly one of the means of doing this of determining who is using it. Now, that you can do. That's an expensive item. That's been introduced many times. We were advised of this that Sport Canada could in the future request at our national championships to have drug testing. The money source, some of it might come from Sport Canada, it might come from us. These are elements that are of concern to us immediately. And I am sure everybody else is feeling the same thing.

One of the devastating elements I saw was back about February in the very small article that appeared in the Montreal paper from the feed from the Globe was reference to the Commonwealth Games Committee which had made a statement that it would now test all of the athletes prior to departure next year.

There was a little footnote: This will add \$300,000.00 to the required budget. But that \$300,000.00 that's right out of the sport system. And, as we know, it is diminishing very quickly. Sport Canada contributions, are, by definition in terms of the Finance Minister, decreasing, costs are going up, but we are taking a chunk and putting it to drug testing simply to find out who is using them. That's a difficult thing to accept.

The penalty system obviously in place. I heard Dr. Jackson referring to it last week and the various sport federations, whether it is two years or four years, and there is quite an argument going on within the federations of how to approach that.

I am not sure that that yet addresses the topic correctly. I should perhaps refer to what I would call to the apology system that we have made reference to in the past few weeks with a number of people. It seems in terms of our culture and our development recently that it doesn't necessarily matter what you are doing, as long as you can ultimately find a method of apologizing for it and then carrying on with your life.

The Evangelists in the States is an obvious example: Guilty when found out, but the ethics of your lifestyle indicate it is not a problem until you are actually caught in the process.

Drug testing will do that, it did do that, but to identify this for young students aged 17 to 20 and allow them to be put in position where there is a mechanism which allows you to do whatever you please and then simply find the method of backtracking, apologizing, and suggesting that, yes, I was at fault, but don't penalize me too harshly, it is a difficult concept to have to introduce to young people and to expect them to grow

within that. And I think that's one of the concerns we may have.

If I may refer to one of the causes of the problem, I think, what I would define as a "need to win" element. And I know you have heard this many times in the past few months. And I would draw a definition carefully between the need and the want to win.

I don't think there is any question that once somebody steps on the floor of the court, you certainly want to win. But when you introduce that element of need, I think that puts it into an entirely different light. It allows you to take those routes or give you the opportunity to want to take those routes because a need is identified as being there. And this is a problem for us. The natural competitive desire, we all have, you are not going to squash that very quickly.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who promotes that feeling that there has to be a need to win -- that you have to win?

THE WITNESS: Well, I would step on the line, I guess, and say generally in Canadian society you can find, whether at the Olympic level, if you wish, we can identify a need in terms of dollars.

Well, let me, if I may, this is the Task Force Report which was put together by some very highly

qualified people who are, I would presume, experts in their field and made an attempt here to indicate how we should achieve certain national sport goals.

I have no problem with that because it was very clearly defined what they were trying to do.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that the most recent one? Is that the one in '89?

THE WITNESS: This was August '88.

THE COMMISSIONER: August '88, yes, the Task Force, we have that.

THE WITNESS: It is the most recent one.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: The objectives are fairly clear, but that is why I am trying to draw a correlation between objectives and the need to win and then the ultimate, either the expenditure of dollars or requirements that he thinks.

In the report, under long term goals, when you are dealing with high performance, the level of high performance results achieved is directly proportional to the level of financial support. The higher the expectations, the greater amount needed. And it goes down from there.

The objective is to try to develop the Canadian sport system which will provide opportunities to

enable athletes with talent and education to win at the highest level of international competition.

Now, it is clear what they are attempting to do. If you are that good, we should provide with you a mechanism to allow you to achieve the highest level, but it says "win".

And following that, there are six definitions, if I may interpret it that way, of the goal. And for example, the fourth is to place first as a nation in the 1990 Commonwealth Games.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: It is prefaced by the remark "Achievement of the following performance levels -- "

THE COMMISSIONER: Also is it to be first in the next winter Olympics and be third or fourth in the Western Speaking World Countries --

THE WITNESS: A whole series of things.

THE COMMISSIONER: I read it, yes.

THE WITNESS: So, you are familiar with that. Those are goals, clear-cut goals and indicates successful progress towards the attainment of the above. These are indicators of success which clearly define success as winning.

Now, we understand what this is. These are elite athletes, but notwithstanding there is an entire

section on domestic sport and participation which is
laudable and which we are very much in favour of.

I am not denouncing that by any strength,
but I refer to that as a need to win. And in terms of
5 dollars, they are presented, or the need for athletes to
perform at a certain level in order to meet the
objectives.

Now, the report says clearly that the NSO's
are going to be responsible for their sport in their area.
10 That's obvious and it should be.

Now, the athlete within that is expected to
arrive at a certain level of achievement. But the -- if
this concept is accepted before it is policy, we would
then be creating a pyramid of expectations where clearly
15 winning is an objective and lack of winning is a failure
to meet that objective.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's the way it is
always reported in the media, that's what's --

THE WITNESS: Well, that's another point to
20 deduce.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: That is the emphasis from the
media's point of view.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's what holds public
25 opinion.

THE WITNESS: No argument with that either, but I guess what we are looking at in the education system, and I think my reference throughout would be to our role as educators and participating --

5

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: -- is you do not necessarily in terms of the development of a society and its culture, which is directly referred to in sport as being developed as a culture, have to go along with what the people necessarily want in terms of whether it is the media or the winning concept. There are certain values that are inherent in a society which you must maintain and protect.

10

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: If we simply says, that's fine, let's go that route, well, we might -- we can just remove the whole process of drug testing, let's go that way, but if we were not going to do that, we come back to our position of educators and we will develop the system and perhaps -- perhaps define winning as a delightful objective. But the question -- we don't identify success with achievement. We identify success with winning.

15

20

And I am sure there are a number of people, a lot of people have no idea who one silver and bronze medals at the Olympic Games over X number of years. And even then, why is it three levels, why is it not 10 or 15.

25

And these are arguments that have gone back and forth.
And society accepts excellence in the process towards
that. If you reach a point --

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

5 THE WITNESS: -- where it becomes
destructive to your own development as a sport culture or
development of your youth for the future, then it is time
perhaps to re-evaluate the position.

Now, I -- we all enjoy the winning element,
10 but it is the need --

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand --

THE WITNESS: I think you have to --

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand that point,
Mr. Ruiter.

15 THE WITNESS: I think what we are suggesting
and looking for is a major directional change. And I
think I have touched on this already, the fact that we
would want to contribute to the growth and development in
a society in a context that is of value to us at this
20 point.

I think we also have to be concerned about
Canada's international role, which is the essence of the
problem. And I think if we look back historically, the
fair play tradition that Canada has displayed in
25 international games, Canada's international athletes as

ambassadors for Canada have done an outstanding job over the years, highly respected. Canadians are favoured everywhere. It is a marvellous thing to do see.

5 And add to that, the very existence of the Commission, very quickly constructed to deal with the problem where Canada identified. Not a lot of countries have stepped into that kind of role. Canada has a respect that we can be proud of in that area.

10 If we take some certain drastic steps in terms of drug control or eliminating our participation, it might have an effect on our medal production, but I will stand on a position that it will be very effective in the development of Canadian youth and what their ideals and objectives will be in the future.

15 We have never been afraid, it appears, to have been a participant in international diplomacy, sport as a tool. In 1980, very clearly, South African policy on Apartheid, very clear directives from Sport Canada through the External Affairs Minister as to how we should play a
20 role in that.

We need to turn that back in to ourselves and make sure we make a contribution to the development of our own youth in our future. And that's critical to what we are doing.

25 In that respect, domestic leadership is

critical. The linkages that are there between whether it is high school, college, the NSO's, the provincial sport organizations, right down the list, corporate sponsors, all these people, we will have to develop an understanding among all of us of what our sports objectives clearly are, and that leadership has to come from within. We cannot transfer that responsibility. And it is very easy to do. Athletes are particularly good at that.

There is no difficulty getting 10 kids on a basketball court and throwing the ball and letting them play, they will play by the rules. Introduce an official into that, and they say, in the intramural context, well, okay, you know, if I make a mistake, he will catch me. Take it one step further to the intercollegiate context and beyond and you can sense that will, desire, and need to win. And the responsibility is transferred from the individual acceptance of my role as an athlete to the official to make sure I behave.

I don't think we can do that in a drug situation. We cannot simply ask somebody to check to see if I am being honest. We have to get it within our system through the education process of our values and demand that every individual in this list accept the responsibility for this particular thing.

Drug testing, again, it will find out, but

it won't correct the problem.

This -- and I will not underestimate the challenge this will make directly to the education system, and I am not referring only to the colleges and the high schools are playing a major role and they have already started clearly, and a lot of people have started. It is the model we have to have. What is the direction going to be, and I am sure the report that you will present ultimately will be the major factor in --

THE COMMISSIONER: We will reserve judgment on that.

THE WITNESS: The Minister will make some pretty serious decisions based on a lot of the information that's been developed.

So, if we are going to carry through with this, what I am suggesting is the colleges are clearly prepared to play a very large role in the education development. And I think over the years historically, from time immemorial, we are provided with, as we go through this corridor of historical development, an occasional opportunity to step through a doorway which will take us in a completely different direction from where we are going. And I wouldn't want to minimize that point here.

I think if we can carry on in the direction

we are going, all the problems we have discovered in analysis, we will identify the problem, we will identify the individuals in the problem, we will not treat it necessarily.

5 And I see the future and Commission's report as being that opportunity which perhaps only Canada has directly taken as to actually step through that door that is only open for a very short time and then charge through and actually lead -- perhaps Canada will be a world leader
10 in this direction.

 And those are the comments we would like to have registered from the Canadian Colleges Association and to stress that we are prepared at a call to play a role in the development of the --

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank you very much, and you have outlined your points very helpfully. Thank you very much for your very helpful presentation, Mr. Ruiter.

 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes Mr. Nunn.

 MR. NUNN: Next we have Mr. Henry Labatte, President of the YMCA of Metropolitan Toronto. And he's brought with him a team including Ron Strange, Chairman;
25 John Rogers, Vice Chairman; and James McNee from the YMCA

staff.

HENRY LABATTE: Called.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Labatte, I have
read your presentation, but to begin with I am a little
5 puzzled. Are you favouring the suggestion that the
Federal Government should withdraw all funding for
competitive sport?

THE WITNESS: No, I would not favour that
position. I can't speak for an organization that's a
10 federation across the country, but I would as an
individual -- my opinion --

THE COMMISSIONER: You see you started out
by, I thought, setting out approval to the suggestion to
that effect that the government withdraw all federal
15 funding.

THE WITNESS: No,

THE COMMISSIONER: I wasn't sure whether
that was your position.

THE WITNESS: In my brief, which I helped
20 prepare but also was helped prepared for me to be very
frank, I have edited that out, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: You will get a copy of that.

THE COMMISSIONER: How can you help us?

25 THE WITNESS: Well, if you will --

THE COMMISSIONER: We are -- we all know the great work the Y does and the great opportunity say for athletic participation, and I have seen that.

THE WITNESS: Let me -- rather if you have
5 had my brief, I won't --

THE COMMISSIONER: Just highlight it for me.

THE WITNESS: I will just highlight it.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have read it.

10 THE WITNESS: I hope this is helpful.
These are new experiences for us to appear before the Commission. It is a great honor to be here.

THE COMMISSIONER: We are very glad to have you, but just relax.

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, I will try to. In my background, I have been around participation of people in various kind of levels for 40 years.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

20 THE WITNESS: So, the concept of values and participation is not new to me or the YMCA. Fortunately, I had a couple of sons who were fairly skilled in athletics and had scholarships, and one went on to play professional sport. So, I have an understanding as a parent.

25 Also, in the YMCA we have many staff people

who come up through professional backgrounds of fitness,
health, and recreation. So, we in the YMCA come off a
base that we have operated in the community and many of
the problems that I heard this morning being presented are
5 with us everyday because the average person as well as the
skilled athlete comes in to participate in the YMCA.

So, it is really that is what a YMCA is all
about. It is a community-based organization that has
youngsters from the year-and-a-half to, as you were
10 remarking, as with age we still wish to participate in
activity and we are never through.

So, that is the nature of what a YMCA is.
It is available for everybody. As you can gather, our
staff would have professional skills in the area of
15 counselling, and then our approach really is as
preventative, but we are not naive that all of us are
perfect and so in many --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, speak for
yourself.

20 THE WITNESS: Yes, I will do that, sir.
Now, I am not perfect, I can just show you how I can take
instructions.

And the nature of that is that we have many
programs that deal with substance abuse and young people.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: Who, for various kinds of reasons, have entered into that kind of a lifestyle. And, so the YMCA then, of course, creates the kind of programs that attempts to alleviate that, but the very nature, though, is work preventative. We have volunteers, we have parent involvement, and our value base is starting out at a very young age. So, we see the nature of this issue as one of values.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: And the values are carried by the community. They are not carried by professionals like me, they are carried by parents and all the institutions. So, we would tend to come at the issue in that kind of way. And as you more than likely know, there are -- we are across this whole country and we --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is your membership?

THE WITNESS: The membership in the YMCA across this country is over 100,000 members. Now, that would not give you an indication of its participation. And just let me give you an example --

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: -- out of Toronto that I know fairly well.

We would have close to 100,000 of what we call participants. Those are people that we know come to

activity all the time, they are just not coming through the front door.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: Out of those 100,000

5 participants --

THE COMMISSIONER: Just in Toronto? You say in Toronto?

THE WITNESS: Just in Toronto. And in the process of a year, those people would come in to contact, continual contact, about two million times.

10

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: So, if you went down the street to the YMCA down the street here, it has approximately 14,000 people in there. A million people come into activity during the year through that.

15

So, when we talk about value based, they are in that environment all the time. And not only that, they are meeting with the various skills and ages of people, all races, all creeds, all age group.

20

So, the environment tends to build upon itself. It is not like the elite athlete environment like most athletes are, as we heard described this morning, you get an insert kind of life. In our setting, you have a broad type of life. And then we are very well-known for having created basketball, volleyball, things of that

25

nature.

So, we are not naive to what competitive sports are, but as you can see over the years we have tended to move away from highly competitive sports and build upon participation. And that's obvious because the growth of the colleges and universities and other institutions have --

THE COMMISSIONER: I suspect, though, a lot of those that are in competitive sport take advantage of the YMCA?

THE WITNESS: Very much so, very much so. It is not uncommon to see some of what we call the carded athletes down in our environment and working out and dropping in. And they are in our environment. And, of course, quite often we use those people as role models.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: And also quite often they have an opportunity to participate in our activities with the average folk.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you have body building facilities?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: I haven't been to the Y for some years. I used to be one of those 100,000.

THE WITNESS: In light of that, I will work

at trying to get you back there.

THE COMMISSIONER: But things have changed in these institutions now. Do you have weightlifting or body building?

5 THE WITNESS: Yes, we do. And I would like to talk about that, and I have had some experience with that over the years.

10 The issue of what you call something to enhance has always been with us. John Rogers, who is with me here, who is one of our volunteers, will have some of his own experiences, but around the Y for a number of years in what you call the weightlifting or I will call it weightlifting -- body building rather than weightlifting.

15 There has always been the issue of vitamin pills and things of that nature. So, that factor has always been around. And we still have that. And, of course, with the growth of drugs, you still have elements of that around.

20 And so, but we also have what I call this environment we talked about. Fortunately, we have a lot of good volunteers as well. And I have been around that area for several years. I -- we are fortunate we have an investigator with a medical body who is a member of our YMCA. So, as these issues were coming up, I asked him as
25 a volunteer to --

THE COMMISSIONER: Look into it.

THE WITNESS: -- would he kind of just visit our facilities as a user and give an indication of what he saw there.

5 And he did that for us. And his comment to me was "You really have nothing to be concerned about, you have a normal population, but you do not have to be concerned about any type of policing your facilities or the nature of your facilities being used as contacts
10 prevalent" which, of course, made us feel very good, a professional investigator making that kind of comment. But we just stacked that up to the nature of our kind of environment. It is a selective environment because people come into it and there is a modicum of behavior expected.

15 So, that was an attempt to come at that issue.

We are also an international organization as you know. So, we have the opportunities of seeing what else takes place in the world.

20 I would like to just come back to my brief on the issue of the healthy lifestyle --

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: -- which really is what the Y is all about. And our environment really is we attempt to
25 have excellence of program, but we really are interested

not only in excellence of program, we are interested in the participation of youngsters, the whole issue of fair play, and team sports.

In our brief you will see that issue.

5

We have opted really not for what you would call excellence as much as participation and values. And I will come back to that issue.

10

We are also one of the organizations and not only us, and I can't speak for other people, but I want to make the point, the boy's clubs, the boy scouts, many of these organizations in the community are what we call integrated forces that involve parents and involve professionals and volunteers to enhance our values.

15

We see this issue really as a reflection on the values of Canadian society, not only the concern of athletes. It's got to be the concern of all of us, and it starts at a very early age, not when a person is excellent, but a person carries their values to that.

20

Ours is, as you know if you have been around the Y, body, mind, and spirit. We just do not divide any of those. We just do not look at the body. We look at the concept of the mind and the spirit as well. And you will see that in the very famous YMCA triangle.

25

Our principles really are our volunteers. We believe in participation, balance and variety. If you

have an opportunity for most YMCA's you will see as you
were asking a question about the body building, you will
see swimming pools, you will see squash, you will see
badminton. You will see an opportunity for anybody who is
5 interested in any activity to participate and particularly
after they have become adults, some of them and move out
of the athletic environment.

And then we deal with the whole issue of
self responsibility. And in that area, as you can see by
10 our mission, we basically place a lot of responsibility on
the individual.

Again, like most other organizations we have thousands of outlets across the country.

We've left with you our annual report for our YMCA, and when we're talking about YCMA we're not just talking about buildings; we're talking about child care centres, youth employment and facilities.

And so the nature of a YMCA and organizations like the Scouts and the boys clubs is they permeate the community. They are not like kind of an athletic contest that takes place once every four years.

We're driven by our values and we feel quite strong about that, and I'd say this, that we're not prudes, 'cause we deal in the real world with people every day, but we have a commitment to try and live up to our values.

THE COMMISSIONER: I like the statement here, "YCMA sports, where everybody is a star".

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COMMISSIONER: And "one position that nobody has to play in the YCMA sports is the bench warmer".

THE WITNESS: You got it. And both -- by the way, while we use the term YMCA, I want to make the point that 50 percent of the participation in Canada are women. So we're not just talking about men ---

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I assume that. I wouldn't have it otherwise.

THE WITNESS: Neither would I, and that's obvious.

5 I'll move on to close our brief. As you say, everybody is a star.

I just want to refer to at a very general level, as an organization, and as a player in Canadian society, the YCMA has a clear idea of what we're about.

10 We have taken considerable time and effort to define our values and our mission, and we have done so, not for reasons of rhetoric but in order to guide us as we serve the country.

15 While the YCMA's values and mission are unique, our association through this process of clarifying our values and defining our mission, we feel would benefit any organization.

20 But we feel that any organization, any community-based organization, any voluntary organization, first ought to look at what its values are. And then it uses its activity to reinforce those values, and we would say that that really is the way that we would suggest to Canadian society and its volunteer organization and its governmental organizations to first get into place what
25 are its values.

Out of that comes its mission, and then out of that comes its use of its activity to reinforce its values,

And I want to thank you for the opportunity of being here ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. Thank you for your brief. I think it's been fully stated in your memorandum and your comments and I appreciate it very much. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is Professor Macintosh here? Could I suggest this, I regard your presentation as particularly important. Would you mind coming back at 2 o'clock? Would that throw you out?

PROFESSOR MACINTOSH: No, that would be fine, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: I've read a lot of your papers already, Professor Macintosh, so I'm very anxious to hear from you but I don't want to hurry it. Thank you. 2 o'clock.

--- Luncheon recess.

--- Upon resuming:

HIS LORDSHIP: Professor Macintosh?

DONALD MACINTOSH: Called.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much, Mr.

5 Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I must say at the outset that many of your writings take a large portion of the shelves of our library here. So we're very indebted to you for coming forth because you've made a great study and we appreciate your comments very much.

10 THE WITNESS: Well, I'm very fortunate to work at the university where one can pursue this kind of interest, the study of sport and public policy.

I hope that maybe some of the recommendations that I've made may tie in with many of the thoughts that were expressed today, and mine might be a little more specific and directed.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

20 THE WITNESS: As a way of introduction, I know that your Commission has been concerned largely with the actions of athletes and coaches and trainers and doctors and individual sport officials and, as I have indicated in the beginning of my submission, we can't pretend that these actions are not a part of our larger society and that the rewards and standards and -- that we

have transmitted into the sport system, both in Canada and internationally.

So what I'd like to do is kind of focus on these larger, underlying forces and see what kind of implications they have for your Commission.

For instance, in the first place, what responsibilities does Sport Canada and the national sport associations have in these matters, particularly with their, what I would call, overriding preoccupation for record and performance in sport.

And I think this was nicely brought out this morning by one of your witnesses who quoted extensively from "Toward 2000" which suggests that this most recent element of sport policy document is just -- the whole objective and purpose of sport is to produce winning medals and I think this is a reflection of what the objectives are.

And at a higher level, what responsibilities does the federal government have in that it has used high performance sport, and in fact has actively promoted success in high performance sport, in order to further its objectives, and Mr. Brewin was very polite I think with the federal government today.

I think the federal government objectives in high performance sport are very clear. One is to promote

national unity and the other is to legitimize the government of the day.

And we have all sorts of examples of politicians like to tie with high performance athletes. Perhaps the most vivid was Mr. Mulroney phoning Ben Johnson one day and then a day later certainly wishing that he hadn't phoned him.

But these -- I think this use of sport by federal government is, is also part of our problem.

THE COMMISSIONER: It started in the sixties, didn't it, I guess?

THE WITNESS: Yes. We like to attribute to Mr. Trudeau when he made a speech about sport in B.C. where he, where he said that sport is a legitimate part of culture and it can be a powerful symbol for national unity. And I think that's a positive thing.

The problem is that it is also a very attractive vehicle for politicians to legitimize the government of the day and to capitalize on it and that's the -- and that's --- the good side -- there is a good side and a bad side to that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, when Sport Canada started I think the emphasis was on the fitness aspect of it? Am I right in that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, the first eight years

--- you see, there was no Sport Canada until 1971. The first ten years -- the first eight years were out of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Director, and at that time the National Advisory Committee on Fitness and Amateur Sport played a big role in advising the minister, and I want to suggest that when the government more or less rendered that group impotent it -- the government hasn't had any, what I call legitimate public input into sport policymaking since that time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, they have had -- you're somewhat critical of their so-called fact finding committees. They had two studies. Were you on one of them?

THE WITNESS: No, I have not been.

THE COMMISSIONER: But they have had two now, you know, and the last one in '88?

THE WITNESS: Yes, the "Toward 2000".

THE COMMISSIONER: The "Toward 2000". Every person there is outside government? Or I'm sorry?

THE WITNESS: No, the problem with that report is that the majority of those people either work for the public service or work for the national sport organizations and their salaries are paid for by the government.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I see, through the

sports organizations.

THE WITNESS: And there are a few provincial representatives, I would suggest that you might call them at arm's length, but in my view there are only two or three of the 16 people there that in my view are at arm's length to the government.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

THE WITNESS: And that report reflects that.

At any rate, we have also referred to commercialization and professionalization of sport, and this has put additional pressure on the national sport associations because in order to get sponsors and -- private sector sponsors, of course, athletes must be successful.

And the privatization of sport which is -- a further privatization of sport which is a present objective of the federal government I think exacerbates that as well.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the evidence so far, though, is that the largest percentage, at least 60 percent or more, I think, of the -- well, some I guess are almost completely funded by the government, and even -- like track and field, 60 percent I think was funded?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: So the rest of it, the corporate sponsors have picked up the slack.

THE WITNESS: I think "Toward 2000" will suggest that at present 59 percent of the funds are being provided by the federal government and that's over, as you say, over a range of sport associations and it doesn't reflect extremes.

The objective though in "Towards 2000" is to move that down I think to 53 percent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, and more, and more private participation by funding?

THE WITNESS: Yes, and I think this will simply exacerbate the pressure on national sports associations to produce winning performances.

And then finally ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is it your theory that it should all be funded by public moneys? All athletic competitions?

THE WITNESS: Either that ---

THE COMMISSIONER: I mean, competitive sports?

THE WITNESS: Either that or the funding from private sectors should be more generalized so that I can't pick a particular athlete in a particular sport to sponsor.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

THE WITNESS: But I don't see a problem with private sector support as long as it's generalized.

But the present situation, of course, is that the private sector supporters are going to pick the most outstanding athletes. The Mazda Sport Club is a pretty good example of that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: And finally we've all recognized that this obsession by the media on what they call "winning gold" has simply exacerbated all these pressures.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: So if I could just start then on those eight recommendations that I made.

The first one is that I suggest that obviously the revelations at your Commission suggest that we must have more stringent and better and more responsible drug testing of athletes.

It's my view that this should be supervised and managed and directed by an independent drug commission.

First of all, I don't think it's being fair or reasonable to expect that the national sport associations can do this themselves. For one reason, it

puts them in an adversary role with their athletes. On the one hand they are supposed to be supporting and bringing athletes along ---

THE COMMISSIONER: It shouldn't be an adversarial role though ---

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, if the athlete is taking drugs, I would have thought that the duty of sports federations would be to put an end to it. So in that sense they are enforcing the rules; I'm not sure it makes them adversaries in the true sense.

THE WITNESS: Well, I think the athletes see that, though. And the problem with putting the national sport associations after their own athletes is that this jeopardizes their position in terms of quadrennial planning and the money they are going to get, and that's why I think we need to have this whole process directed by ---

THE COMMISSIONER: What about the role of Sports Medicine Council in this field?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I think they could play a role in it. I think they would actually be the executive arm of an independent drug commission.

I think we need some people with a lot of stature and respect from both the national support

associations and the government to, you know, to be the front people on this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Would that be the only role that this agency would be, just doping control, or
5 would they have a broader role ---

WITNESS: Well, I, I think we need --- it's my view that we need a group to do that.

Now, obviously a second recommendation is we have to have a drug education -- a sport drug education
10 programme.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: It seems to me that Mr. Gibson has pointed out that probably the best vehicle for this is the schools, the school sport system. And
15 therefore ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Right?

THE WITNESS: --- that the various provincial sport federations in cooperation with the Ministry of Education would be best suited for a drug
20 education programme.

But it would be, I think, initiated and, and the forefront would be taken by the Department of Health. In other words, the general strategy would be mapped out by the national ---

25 THE COMMISSIONER: And the message would be

delivered through the ---

THE WITNESS: Yes, it has to be. Yes.

Of course the message need to be developed in the community, too, to community sport associations and obviously to coaches, and I've suggested that although there is drug education as part of the Canadian coaching certification programme, it's obvious that, I'm sure that group will want to intensify and pick up the drug education with coaches, because ---

THE COMMISSIONER: What troubles me, and I'm just probing you; you appreciate I've got no firm views -- but what troubles me with this proposition of sort of setting up a doping control agency outside government, outside sports federations, is that you relieve the sports federations -- maybe -- I think the initial responsibility of the sports organization is to be certain that their athletes comply with the rules. The athletes are athletes of the sports federations. Their contract is with the sports federation.

And if you remove that --- also they have the coaches, they're with the athletes all the time. And in a much better position to observe whether there is any, any breaking of the rules?

THE WITNESS: Mm-hm. Mm-hm. I, I think in the long run that, that I would share your views that that

would work. I think under the present international conditions, that I think that, I think in the short run we've got to have an independent body to do it.

THE COMMISSIONER: I'm not -- I've got an
5 open mind, you must know that.

THE WITNESS: For a number of reasons.

Because I don't believe the public believes that the national sport associations will actively pursue this. At least, some of them will not. And even if -- in
10 order to restore the public confidence in high performance of athletics, I think we have to initially have some independent group look at it and do it. So that would be my view.

THE COMMISSIONER: And that would represent
15 additional funding by a government for sports, in addition to what they have had to give to the sports federation to be able to carry on through their quadrennial?

THE WITNESS: Yes, there have to would be to be additional funding. Some of the money that national
20 sport associations now get I think would be used in this campaign. It would be impossible to do this without the cooperation of national sport associations.

But I think, I think the public would want to see that there is an independent group ensuring that,
25 that the, that the sport associations are ---

THE COMMISSIONER: How can they do that,
when they are not with the athletes every day?

THE WITNESS: Well, I, I think there is
a -- there are some precedents. The Canadian
5 Inter-Collegiate --- Inter-University Athletic Association
is now starting on a drug programme and -- drug testing
programme, and, um

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, and I think the,
the Nordic countries are doing quite a bit of work in this
10 area, too.

THE WITNESS: Mm-hm. Mm-hm. It isn't
certainly an easy problem to resolve. It isn't -- it's
easy to sit here and make these recommendations but I
wouldn't want to be writing the report, of course.

15 I think I've talked about drug education. I
think Mr. Gibson covered that very nicely.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Yes.

THE WITNESS: The long-range solution to
all drug problems in our society has to be drug education,
20 and I think a number of people emphasized that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

THE WITNESS: A third point that I made in
terms of recommendations that perhaps hasn't received as
much attention today, and that is research into the impact
25 of steroids.

We know a lot about the short-range side effects of steroids. We do not --- we know little about the long-range health effects of steroids. That's not surprising in that it's very hard to organize studies, especially when ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you're not, you're not going to set up a study by giving 50 healthy male young athletes and 50 healthy young female athletes and filling them up with steroids for five years and come back later?

THE WITNESS: Especially at the level they have. However ---

THE COMMISSIONER: But there is a great deal of literature on the subject now. We have a medical advisory team looking into that very carefully for us.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Let me make two comments. First, there are enough athletes who have taken steroids over the last 20 years, particularly in a sport like football, to do a retrospective study.

THE COMMISSIONER: It's beginning to be done now.

THE WITNESS: Yes, and that's what we need.

Because it, it's like cigarettes. We have finally turned the corner with cigarettes, with a drug

education programme backed up by some very solid evidence of the long-range effects.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand.

5 THE WITNESS: And it seems to me that --- another thing that has to be -- that people alluded to today was that this research programme will also have to try to keep pace with new drugs and new masking agencies.

THE COMMISSIONER: And that would have to be done by whom? By the SMCC, I guess.

10 THE WITNESS: Well, or by researchers.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

15 THE WITNESS: I don't think that organization has the capacity to do the kind of research that would be needed. It would have to go to biochemists, I think, in our universities and industry.

THE COMMISSIONER: But it's a bit of a sad commentary, isn't it, that in addition to funding our athletic programme so much further moneys has to be expended for doping controls?

20 THE WITNESS: Yes. It

Well, the fourth point I made in the brief was the, was the -- that we need Canadian standards for high performance athletes, and I think that despite the fact that in 1983 there were a couple of instances that brought to the federal government's attention very

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dramatically that there was a drug problem --- you may recall that in the 1983 Pan American Games ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's right.

19 ---

5 THE WITNESS: --- a whole bunch of American athletes went home.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's right.

THE WITNESS: They didn't compete.

10 And then our weightlifters were apprehended at Mirabel.

But despite that, through the period 1984 to 1988, both Sport Canada and the Canadian Olympic Association used international sports standards to determine, in the case of Sport Canada, who got assistance from the athlete assistance programme, and in the case of the Canadian Olympic Association, who would go to the '88 Olympics.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's right.

20 THE WITNESS: And I cannot think that we can absolve Sport Canada and the COA for those actions. Those actions put our athletes in a Catch 22 position.

For many of them in weightlifting and in power events and track and field they faced, in my view and in the view of most people, the fact that they were -- they either had to take steroids or drop out of sport or

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be mediocre.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, it hardly
justifies it, though, does it?

THE WITNESS: Well, that's a moral and
5 ethical view and, and

However, the reality of it is that we have
to move to Canadian standards ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, there might be
merit for that on the other issue, though, that perhaps
10 that's a sounder basis. Apart from the temptation to use
steroids ---

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COMMISSIONER: --- that our best
Canadians should be recognized ---

15 THE WITNESS: And should be able to go to
the Olympics. Some of the -- in some sports the best
performer in Canada does not go to the Olympics because he
or she cannot make the standard that the COA has set.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's right.

20 THE WITNESS: Well, I think an even
further, more drastic step, is that I think Canada must
seriously consider withdrawing from some international
events in which, in which it is apparent that the
International Federation itself is not willing to take
25 steps, and two come, of course, very dramatically to mind,

weightlifting and track and field.

And I think you have evidence that suggests that those associations, at least those two associations, have simply not wanted to find drug abuse in their ---

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, there's evidence to that effect. I have arrived at no conclusion yet on that. We haven't heard the full story yet. We're finishing up this week.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: We're trained, you know, to keep an open mind.

THE WITNESS: That's a good thing about being a professor, you can keep your mind closed all the time.

15 Well, I guess the next point I wanted to emphasize was this democratization of sport policymaking in Canada.

20 Mr. Brewin, I think, the NDP man, suggested some very positive things, I think, the first that there was now going to -- something that I didn't know, that the Standing Committee on Health in the House of Commons is going to look into this ---.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, a subcommittee ---

25 THE WITNESS: --- and that's a very encouraging sign, because up to this point sport policy

has very seldom gone to the House of Commons, very seldom been discussed at the cabinet, it has never, there has never been a parliamentary committee to discuss it and that's the matter of making sport policy has fallen on the minister and the senior public service.

And this in my view has meant that the federal government has played far too dominant a role in sport policy in Canada. And I think we need to take some steps to make sure that the federal government is a partner --- that the federal government should be involved with sport policy ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is it all it's supposed to do is just fund it and stand aside ---

THE WITNESS: No, I think they have a leadership role and -- just as they do in other cultural events, but I think what we have not been getting in the last 20 years is a wide consensus from across Canada about what sport policy should be in Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mm-hm.

THE WITNESS: And I certainly don't think that we should say that the federal government should get out of, out of elite sport, because I think some other speakers this morning have alluded to the fact that we have a responsibility to try to, to at least try to maintain some equality of access and to allow people to

develop to their fullest that seems to be there.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we discussed earlier, but should the funding of our athletes somehow be tied in to try to ensure that they train for life after an athletic life?

I mean, I've seen frankly these weightlifters in Montreal and some of them for 6 or 7 years have done nothing else but lift weights every day. No schooling. And those are the formative years of schooling.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Funded and travelled throughout the world, which I'm sure is helpful to one's education. But coming back here as a retired weightlifter with no other -- with no trade or education?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Well, I noticed that you used the figure of 33 percent of ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I think that --- I'm going to check that. My recollection was that --- Miss Hoffman's coming back, but I think I asked you that, she said something like 32 percent have taken advantage of the scholarship aspect of the funding.

THE WITNESS: We did a study of the Athlete Assistance Programme for Sport Canada in 1983 ---

THE COMMISSIONER: What did you find?

THE WITNESS: In that study we, we did --
we studied both ---

THE COMMISSIONER: I may have the figure
wrong because it's a long time ago.

5 THE WITNESS: Okay. About 75 percent of
the retired athletes in Canada had either been to
university or had an university degree. Of the ones that
were in the programme, about 60 percent were enrolled in
university or had a university degree, and about 12 or 13
10 percent were still not in university. So ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps the figure I'm
thinking of is --- some, like Ken Read, I understand,
after his career as a skier, did go back to school, but
it's during this period of time, I think, they are not
15 taking advantage of ---

THE WITNESS: But on the whole the athletes
in Canada are from a highly educated upper class
environment and have far more education than the average
person on the street.

20 I think the point that was made here today
about attempts to help people integrate into life after
career and help them in careers is a good one, and the COA
does that, the Canadian Olympic Association does that.
And I think that's a programme that they are committed to
25 and will want to, to continue.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

THE WITNESS: Where are we there now?

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I've taken you off your course, I think. We've talked about education?

5 THE WITNESS: Well, we've talked I think about privatization in sport ---

THE COMMISSIONER: We've talked about an independent sport drug commission and about drug education, research initiatives.

10 THE WITNESS: And we've talked about community standards.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the standards.

15 THE WITNESS: Yes. And talked about democratizing sport. We've talked about privatization of sport, I think, and the last -- I think the last two recommendations, very briefly, the, the unrealistic expectations that citizens have is a very difficult one to tackle.

20 One suggestion I have made is that, is that some group needs to, to, to try to get across the message that ---

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the government of Canada set up what they call a Commissioner for Fair Play, which is I guess inter-related, I guess, to what you're saying?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I think our problem is that the, the whole focus now is that you're good -- if you win a medal, you're fine. If ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, if you really --
5 only if you win a gold medal, really. That's the
emphasis.

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THE WITNESS: That the emphasis should be
on --

THE COMMISSIONER: Participation?

THE WITNESS: -- Canadian championships.

5 And I am a Canadian championship and I have performed to
my -- to my high level.

And the only -- the final point that I make
is in regard to athletes' support, and that's been alluded
to today.

10 If we expect our athletes to perform for
Canada, and that's what Canadians expect now, the level of
financial support we give them is far below those in the
Soviet bloc countries and even certain western countries.
And it seems to me that we at least should pay them a
15 subsistence rate to be what I call "state" athletes.

You were asking earlier this morning what
they were. We like to call them state athletes. I mean
these people are paid directly from Sport Canada. They
don't get their cheques from the national sport
20 organization. Their cheques come monthly from Ottawa from
Sport Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: But subject to a
contract which they entered into with the sport
federations?

25 THE WITNESS: Yes; although I should remind

you that for years many athletes didn't sign the agreement nor did they sign the drug waiver. And --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we had evidence of that.

5 THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Some didn't, a lot did.

THE WITNESS: A lot didn't, that's right, and that was simply overlooked.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: But are you suggesting they should be treated -- I think Bruce Kidd said that sort of like a civil servant, paid as a full-time employee of the Government of Canada. That's how the eastern bloc system --

15 THE WITNESS: I am sensitive to the athletes' rights issue. I guess I think that it is particularly true when people drop out of university. This is when they -- when the financial problems arise and this is the crisis in Canadian high performance sport.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: But some of them, not many, but some are very --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: -- very greatly awarded by their athletics endeavours, as you know?

25 THE WITNESS: Yes. I guess what you are suggesting here is a means test.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wouldn't use that ugly word, but what do you think about it?

THE WITNESS: I guess --

THE COMMISSIONER: There is no means test
5 now?

THE WITNESS: No, no.

THE COMMISSIONER: But --

THE WITNESS: I think the problems --

THE COMMISSIONER: We have heard evidence
10 about this, I don't think -- I think it is only the
Eastern Bloc countries where the athlete is sort of
regarded as a state --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: -- part of the state
15 apparatus. And that's not the system in the United States
or the U.K. there is some support, but --

THE WITNESS: But in countries like West
Germany there is a high level of support, at least
government support, a much high level than we give.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is a lot of money
20 in both West Germany and in England which is sort of
generated from -- not from what we call federal government
money, but municipal money, lottery money and so forth.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What are your
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suggestions, though, that the amount being paid now is not adequate or that you just change the whole system and treat them as a member of a public service of Canada?

5 THE WITNESS: I would be in favour of paying them an amount that is more consistent with what it costs them to live. And I think there is a number of studies that show that the amount that's paid by the Federal Government obviously does not allow them to subsist at the minimal poverty line. This is the essence
10 of the study by Beamish and Goreway.

I would like to avoid the idea that they are public servants; although, I suppose we may just be talking about terminology here.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I think more than that, aren't we? We are sort of talking about the whole philosophy?

THE WITNESS: Well, I suppose you are suggesting that they would actually be put on the public payroll.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: It's not my suggestion. I have got no suggestions yet. I am just giving you Bruce Kidd's suggestion.

THE WITNESS: I would rather see the levels of AAP elevated personally.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Now, how else can you

help me?

THE WITNESS: Well, I am not going to help you any more except to say I think this is a very unique situation in Canadian sport.

5 It is the first time that public attention has focussed on high performance sport. Up to this point, the only people who have talked about high performance sport in Canada have been the people involved in public servants. And I think this represents a very unique time
10 to focus on these problems and issues that you are wrestling with.

And hopefully one of the outcomes will be that Parliament itself will get involved and that this Parliamentary committee will actually conduct a real study
15 of what the purposes of high performance sport are. And I think that will be very salutary. And I hope that that comes out of the recommendations that you submit. And I am reasonably confident it will.

And as I say, I envy you the task of putting
20 the report together, but I think --

THE COMMISSIONER: I am looking for help.

THE WITNESS: -- but I think the report will
be good for sport in Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: I hope so.

Well, thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: We have read a great deal of
your writings, and if there are further questions arising
from your brief which you just sort of highlighted, I
propose to get back to you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. I
enjoyed it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

All right. I think that's all we have for
today, Mr. Nunn?

MR. NUNN: Yes, that's our list for today.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Tomorrow
morning at 10 o'clock. Thank you.

--- Whereupon the hearings adjourned until Wednesday,
September 13, 1989 at 10:00 a.m.

